

Government
Publications

Canada. Dept. of Citizenship
and Immigration
Report
1960/61

Government
Publications

CA1

CI

-A56

Government
Publications

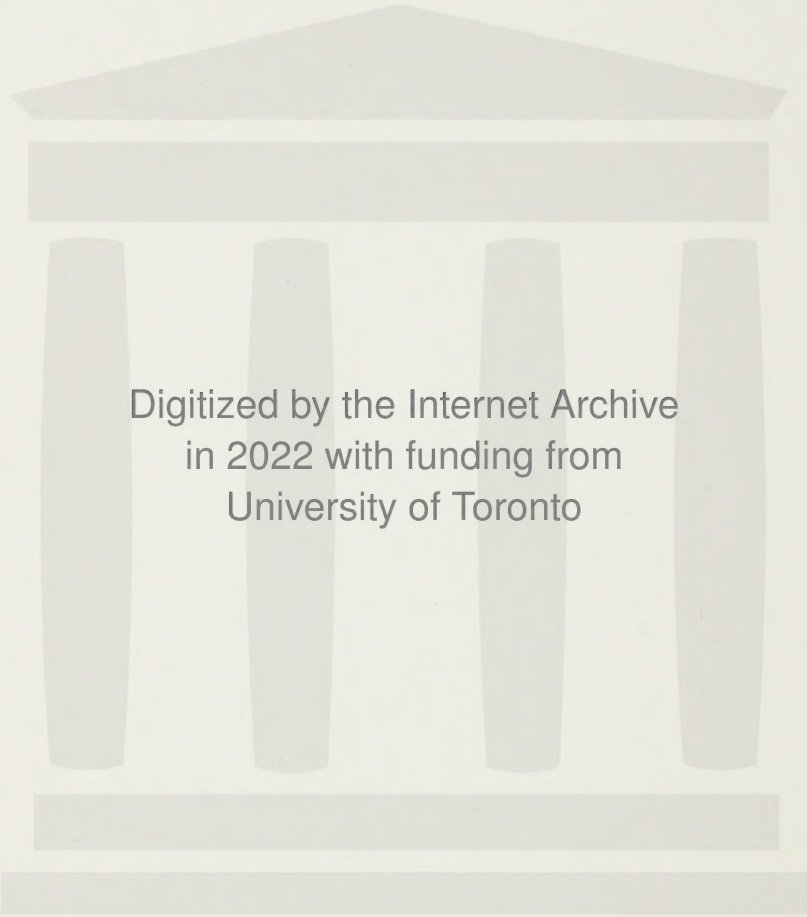
Canada. Dept. of Citizenship
and Immigration
Report
1960/61

Government
Publications

CA1

CI

-A56



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto



CANADA

Report (of the)

Canada.

DEPARTMENT

of

CITIZENSHIP

and

IMMIGRATION

1960-61

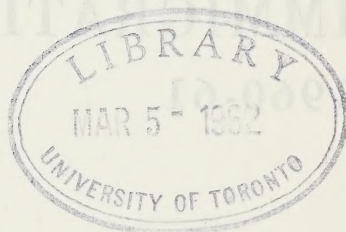
Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1962

Price: 50 cents



Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of

Price: 50 cents Cat. No. Ci 1-1961
Available from the Queen's Printer
Ottawa, Canada.



786265

Hon. Robert J. R. G.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1962

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	7
Financial Statement.....	8
Canadian Citizenship Branch.....	9
Integration of Newcomers.....	9
Citizenship Promotion.....	10
Ethnic Groups—organizations and activities.....	11
Indians.....	11
Peace Tower Carillon.....	11
Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch.....	12
Table 1—Citizenship Registration, 1947-60 inclusive.....	14
Table 2—Distribution by Provinces of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship, 1959 and 1960.....	15
Table 3—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immi- gration.....	15
Table 4—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, 1959 and 1960.....	16
Table 5—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration.....	17
Table 6—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Age, and Period of Immi- gration.....	18
Table 7—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration.....	19
Table 8—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status, and Citizenship of Spouse, 1960.....	20
Table 9—Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Occupation and Period of Immi- gration.....	21
Immigration Branch.....	22
Legislation.....	22
Refugees.....	22
Training and Rotation.....	23
Financial Assistance.....	24
Special Movements.....	25
Acknowledgements.....	28
Table 1—Immigration to Canada, 1852-1960.....	29
Table 2—Immigration by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status.....	29
Table 3—Immigration by Ethnic Origin and Province of Destination.....	30
Table 4—Immigration by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1960.....	31
Table 5—Immigration by Ethnic Origin and Country of Citizenship.....	32
Table 6—Immigration by Ethnic Origin and Country of Last Permanent Residence.....	34
Table 7—Immigration by Ethnic Origin and Intended Occupation.....	36
Table 8—Immigration by Intended Occupation and by Province of Destination.....	42

CONTENTS—Concluded

	PAGE
Indian Affairs Branch.....	45
Economic Development.....	46
Wildlife and Fisheries.....	48
Revolving Fund Loans.....	52
Welfare.....	52
Education.....	57
Reserves and Trusts.....	66
Engineering and Counstruction.....	69
Names and Locations of Indian Agencies.....	71
The Provincial Picture.....	72
Indian Affairs Statistical Tables.....	98
Table 1—Indian Population 1949, 1954, 1959 and 1960.....	98
Table 2—Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands by Province.....	98
Table 3—Total Expenditures 1960-61.....	99
Table 4—Revolving Fund Loans, Year Ended March 31, 1961.....	99
Table 5—Indian Band Funds, Receipts and Disbursements, Year Ended March 31, 1961.....	100
Table 6—Indian Education—Total Expenditure, 1960-61.....	102
Table 7—Housing Program, 1960-61.....	102
Table 8—Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Academic Classrooms, Year Ended March 31, 1961.....	103
Table 9—Indian School Statistics by Province as at January 1961.....	103
Table 10—Grade Distribution of Indian Pupils.....	104
Table 11—Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students as at December 31, 1960.....	105
Table 12—Indian Day School Enrolment by Province, as at January 1, 1961.....	105
Table 13—Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, as at January 1, 1961.....	106
Table 14—Residential School Boarders attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province, as at January 1, 1961.....	106
Table 15—Day Pupils attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, as at January 1, 1961.....	106
Table 16—Enrolment of French-Speaking Indian Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, as at January 1, 1961.....	107
Table 17—Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools, as at January 1, 1961.....	107
Table 18—Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, 1960-61.....	107
Table 19—Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province.....	108
Table 20—Analysis of Enrolment by Province or Territory.....	108

Annual Report
of the
Department of Citizenship and Immigration
1960-1961

*To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency The Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN L. FAIRCLOUGH
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

MARCH 31, 1961.

*The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.*

MADAM:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1960, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1960-61.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DAVIDSON
Deputy Minister.

MARCH 31, 1961.

Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration 1960-1961

During the year under review the Canadian Citizenship Branch continued its activities of liaison and promotional work among ethnic groups, and assistance to voluntary organizations in the field of citizenship.

It noted expanded voluntary activity concerned with the integration of Indians into urban communities, and an increased interest by organizations in the welfare of newcomers.

Over 40,000 immigrants were enrolled in language and citizenship classes during the year.

Two new discussion guides, "Let's Take a Look at Discrimination" (La Discrimination) and "Let's Take a look at Prejudice" (Le Préjugé) as well as "Rameaux de la Famille Canadienne", the French edition of "Notes on the Canadian Family Tree", and a series of program aids, were published.

The number of non-Canadians acquiring citizenship certificates declined from 71,280 in 1959 to 62,378 in 1960. Fifty-seven per cent of the persons naturalized during the year resided in Ontario. Quebec's representation increased to 16 per cent, back to its 1958 figure.

During 1960, 104,111 immigrants were admitted to Canada. The government approved two extensions of the Tubercular Refugee Movement which had been inaugurated the previous year and continued the other refugee policies. A new policy to provide for the admission of individual orphaned refugee children for legal adoption when suitable Canadian children are not available, was announced during the year.

A reorganization of the Immigration Branch, begun in 1959, following an extensive Civil Service Commission survey, was completed in 1960. An immigration staff training course was established at Quebec City.

During 1960 a total of 1,583 immigrants were reported established as owners in small businesses with an estimated investment of \$18,386,500. The number of farm settlements reported during the year was 647, with an additional 101 rental arrangements. This represented an investment of \$11,693,700 and provided employment to 1,072 persons. Early in December, 1960, Canada welcomed, in the person of Miss Anette Toft, a 16-year old Dane, her two millionth post-war immigrant.

During the year, 348 ports of entry were in operation. This figure includes new ports opened at Longue-Pointe, P.Q., Halifax International Airport, N.S., St.-Juste-de-Bretenière, P.Q., and Port Cartier, P.Q.

In the 1960-61 fiscal year, 954 Indians were enfranchised. Of these, 276 were living in Ontario and 238 in British Columbia.

The Indian Affairs Branch established an economic Development Division. New mining regulations became effective April 1, 1961.

According to the Indian Register, the Indian population at December 31, 1960 was 185,169.

Revenue and expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1960-61

	Revenue	Expenditure	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	216.51	859,867.31	
	216.51		859,867.31
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	334,710.67	675,771.92	
	334,710.67		675,771.92
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	271.00	767,545.92	
	271.00		767,545.92
MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS			
Canadian General Council of Boys Scouts Association.....		15,000.00	
Canadian Council of Girl Guides Association.....		15,000.00	
Boys Club of Canada.....		10,000.00	
			40,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		1,319,271.46	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		6,994,794.52	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		2,156,371.77	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		1,769,370.57	
Miscellaneous Stationery Items.....		39,005.65	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	102,336.25		
	102,336.25		12,278,813.97
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH			
Branch Administration.....		716,473.72	
Indian Agencies.....	143,590.44	5,585,217.55	
Reserves and Trusts.....	32,561.46	389,776.63	
Welfare of Indians.....	38,029.15	10,432,644.49	
Economic Development of Indians.....	135,889.73	1,109,601.08	
Indian Education.....	401,452.80	27,746,860.16	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities, Pensions, etc.)		446,810.22	
	751,523.58		46,427,383.85
Totals for Department.....	1,189,058.01		61,049,382.97

Canadian Citizenship Branch

Jean Boucher, Director

Citizenship activities during 1960-61 revealed an increased awareness of individual and collective responsibility. This was particularly noticeable in expanded voluntary activity concerned with the successful integration of Indians in urban communities. Heavier demands were made on field staff officers to provide greater assistance to convenors of local citizenship committees. As an increased number of organizations directed their programs towards the education of young people in desirable citizenship attitudes, a growing number of intergroup and human relations seminars were held during the year. The role of the Branch as a link between international and national organizations was characterized by intensified demand upon its services, particularly in the interpretation of the Canadian scene to United Nations' organizations and representatives.

Integration of Newcomers

Over 40,000 immigrants were enrolled in organized language and citizenship classes during 1960-61. The Citizenship Branch continued to share in this program, paying 50 per cent of the amount expended by the provinces towards teaching costs and making available free, upon demand, the texts necessary to conduct the classes in both English and French. Due to growth in urban centres and shifting areas of population there is still need for greater participation by local school boards in this program. All field officers have concentrated their efforts on the further expansion of classes.

During the academic year, a number of provinces tested new text books and materials for the teaching of English as a second language. Conclusive results will not be available, however, until the program has operated for a longer period and with a wider variety of classes.

By special arrangement between the Branch and the Department of Education, the Ontario Summer Course for teachers of English as a second language was expanded to include nine teachers from other provinces. There is a definite indication that the development of this particular teacher-training program will lead to substantial improvement in the quality of instruction in language and citizenship classes.

Through special grants and the provision of expert staff, the Branch assisted several conferences on integration, including those held by the Ontario Welfare Council. Financial aid was given to two organizations, l'Accord in Montreal and the International Services of London. Both of these organizations are active in providing educational and recreational facilities for newcomers and opportunities for intergroup programs between 'old' and 'new' Canadians.

An officer of the Branch represented Canada at the European Seminar on the Social and Economic Aspects of Refugee Integration which was held in Sweden.

Organizations have shown an increasing interest in the welfare of newcomers. The Junior Chamber of Commerce organized a nation-wide public speaking contest on "Immigration and its cultural effects on Canada" while, in Chatham, Ontario, a working conference developed plans for an integration program in Kent county. More active participation of newcomers in community affairs has also been evident in Community Chest campaigns and the activities of committees for World Refugee Year.

Citizenship Promotion

In its regular work with community organizations, the Branch especially encouraged groups to undertake projects and conferences concerned with practical problems in citizenship. As in the past, the Branch contributed both financial and staff assistance to two of the principal conferences held in Canada on group relations and community organization. These were the Banff Workshop on Intergroup Relations conducted jointly by the University of Alberta and the Canadian Council of Chistians and Jews, and the Fort Qu'Appelle Institute on Human Relations conducted by the Saskatchewan Department of Education. Support was also given to the third annual Atlantic School for Extension Workers held in Shediac, N.B. This School, within a short period of time, has established itself as the outstanding annual conference for community leaders in the Atlantic area.

In the Western Provinces a number of small citizenship convenors' workshops were held. These were organized by the Branch in co-operation with local committees. Branch assistance to conferences of Citizenship Councils included small grants to those held in New Westminster and Montreal. Conferences on intercultural relations sponsored by the New Brunswick Federation of Home and School Associations, the Y.M.C.A. and the National Young Adult Leadership Training Conference, were also provided with staff and financial aid.

Close liaison was maintained during the year with the larger national organizations most concerned with citizenship education. Support was given to the Canadian Association for Adult Education in its development and testing of such basic programs as "public responsibility" and "immigrant society". The Branch worked closely with the Institut Canadien d'Education des Adultes which was re-organized during the year. It also assisted it financially in order to strengthen the Institute's information services. Assistance was given towards the preparation of study books on inter-cultural relations and effective community education.

The Canadian Citizenship Council, during its 21 years of service, has played a leading role in developing citizenship education through voluntary organizations. In 1960-61 it underwent a major reorganization in which the Branch assisted, with funds and staff.

The Branch participated in a number of significant conferences this past year: It developed the Saugeen Seminar on Residential Adult Education, which was part of the 1960 UNESCO International Conference on Adult Education; assisted Human Rights Committees in Vancouver and Edmonton; provided literature and advice in planning workshops for the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux; and assisted the Canadian Labour Congress in organizing a conference on human relations.

The Branch co-operated with the Y.M.C.A. in a UNESCO Youth Project, a study of informed community action, and a study of "International Understanding Among People of Different Races".

In response to requests for material on discrimination and prejudice, two new discussion guides were produced: "Let's Take a Look at Discrimination" (La Discrimination) and "Let's Take a Look at Prejudice" (Le Préjugé). Both of these have been widely circulated and favourably received.

A series of program aids, based on material in the Branch periodical, "Citizen", was published. These included: "The Art of Program Planning" (L'art de tracer un programme), "Citizenship Projects" (Le civisme en action), "The Citizen in a Democracy" (Le rôle du citoyen en régime démocratique) and "Women as Citizens in Canada and in the World" (La condition de la femme au Canada et par le monde.)

Ethnic Groups Organizations and Activities

The Branch continued to accumulate information concerning the history, aims, activities and organizations of the various ethnic groups in Canada as well as information on English and French-speaking voluntary organizations.

The French edition of "Notes on the Canadian Family Tree", (*Rameaux de la Famille Canadienne*), a series of monographs of several ethnic groups in Canada was published during the year. A number of biographical sketches of prominent personalities among the Hungarian, Maltese, Italian and Latvian groups in Canada was also prepared.

Also concluded during the year was a project to collect sociological information on the living conditions of coloured people in Nova Scotia. This had been undertaken by the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University, with the financial and advisory assistance of the Branch, in order to encourage action programs.

A report was prepared on the "overt manifestations of racial and religious intolerance in Canada", the swastika-smearing flurry which struck many parts of the world, including Canada, in December, 1959 and January, 1960. This report was for the Department of External Affairs in response to a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations.

To keep the Department and other government agencies informed on the opinions of the various non-English and non-French ethnic groups, the Branch continued to read, in some 28 languages, over 170 newspapers and periodicals published in Canada. Advertising in the ethnic press, stressing the importance of language classes and dealing with other Citizenship themes, was continued. To obtain a greater understanding of the viewpoints of ethnic groups, an officer of the Branch visited editors of ethnic publications in Winnipeg and Toronto.

Indians

During the year, the Branch worked closely with several organizations and groups across Canada interested in the welfare of Indians. The Branch continued its assistance to the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, a national organization of increasing significance in its field. It aided the Association financially in meeting expenses of publications and conferences. Assistance was given to the Indian Metis Friendship Centre in Winnipeg which provides counselling and recreational activities for Indians in that city. Since the founding of the Centre, some three years ago, several communities in Canada have shown a much greater interest in Indian integration and have designed programs to meet the needs of the Indian people. Assistance was given to the Winnipeg Welfare Council for the travelling expenses of the Indian and Metis delegates to the Seventh annual Manitoba Conference on Indians and Metis.

The Branch helped the Presbyterian Church of Canada to plan for Kenora, a non-denominational Indian Centre for educational, recreational and social programs.

A grant was given to the Vancouver Community Chest and Council for a survey of the needs of Indians settling in the city.

The Branch made staff members available to the Indian Affairs Branch for several leadership training conferences.

Carillonneur

In addition to the regular series of weekly concerts on the Peace Tower Carillon, special recitals were presented on Anzac Day, Citizenship Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, United Nations Day and during the Christmas season. Special recitals were also presented in honour of the visits of General Charles de Gaulle, the Prime Minister of Australia and the King of Nepal.

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

J. E. Duggan, Registrar

During 1960, a total of 62,378 persons acquired Canadian citizenship and were granted certificates. Despite a decline from 71,280 in 1959, the number of persons granted citizenship in 1960 is about 44 per cent higher than the yearly average of 35,600 from 1947 to 1959 inclusive. In addition to the 62,378 certificates granted to non-Canadians, 42,031 Canadian citizens applied for, and were issued, certificates of Canadian citizenship.

During 1960, seven Courts of Canadian Citizenship were in operation, including courts established during the year at: London, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia.

Characteristics of Persons Granted Certificates of Canadian Citizenship in 1960

In 1960, certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 62,378 persons. This was 12 per cent less than the 71,280 certificates granted in 1959, and 26 per cent less than the 84,183 granted in 1958. In 1957, certificates were obtained by 95,462 persons.

Fifty-seven per cent of the persons naturalized in 1960, resided in Ontario, compared to 60 per cent in 1959. Quebec's representation increased to 16 per cent in 1960, back to what it had been in 1958, after dropping to 14 per cent in 1959. In 1960 and 1959 ten per cent resided in British Columbia; in 1958, 11 per cent. The prairies had 15 per cent in 1960 and 1959 and 16 per cent in 1958. The Atlantic provinces consistently have contributed one per cent.

Only 17.3 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1960 lived in rural areas, whereas, according to the 1956 census, around one third of the Canadian population reside in rural areas.

Of those granted certificates of citizenship during 1960, 57 per cent were males; 42,373 or 68 per cent, were in the age group, 25-64.

Of the 35,252 males naturalized in 1960, 20,288, or 58 per cent, were married. The wives of 2,602, or 13 per cent, were Canadian citizens by birth, and the wives of 991, or five per cent, had been naturalized previously. In the case of 9,617 married males, or 47 per cent, both husband and wife were naturalized at the same time, while 7,078, or 35 per cent, had wives who owed allegiance to a country other than Canada. There were 17,923 married women among the persons naturalized in 1960. The husbands of 1,474, or 8 per cent, were Canadian citizens by birth; the husbands of 5,430, or 30 per cent, had been naturalized previously; while the husbands of 1,402, or 8 per cent, owed allegiance to other countries. The higher percentage (35) of married men with spouses not owing allegiance to Canada, compared to the 8 per cent of married women whose husbands were not Canadian citizens, is due to the fact that a considerable number of wives immigrated to Canada after their husbands' departure. Some were not resident in Canada at the date of the husband's application for citizenship, and thus had not established residence requirements for citizenship. Among the former citizens of China granted Canadian citizenship in 1960, 94 per cent had wives who were not Canadian citizens, as had 90 per cent of the former citizens of Portugal, 69 per cent of former citizens of Italy, and 68 per cent of former citizens of Greece.

Almost 20 per cent, or 12,320, of the 62,378 persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1960 had formerly been citizens of Germany, and 10,723, or 17 per cent, had been citizens of Italy. Slightly over 14 per cent of persons naturalized in 1960, or 8,920, were former citizens of the Netherlands—in 1959 the figure had been 10,395. Citizenship granted to immigrants from British Commonwealth countries fell to 9,411 in 1960, from 9,571 in 1959. Canadian citizenship was granted to 3,528 citizens of Poland, compared with 4,678 in 1959, and 8,006 in 1958. Naturalization of citizens of Russia fell to 2,305 from 3,215 in 1959, and 5,076 in 1958, and for citizens of the former Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—to 1,711 from 2,497 in 1959, and 3,871 in 1958. Fewer former citizens of China were naturalized in 1960—347 compared to 1,318 in 1959, and 2,058 in 1958. (For this report the country of birth data have been used in assigning the former citizenship of 1,885 persons who declared themselves stateless at the time of applying for Canadian citizenship since it is likely that, in a large majority of cases, country of birth and former country of allegiance would correspond.)

In 1960, of the 62,378 persons naturalized, 59,842, or 96 per cent, had immigrated to Canada since 1946. Just over 2 per cent of the persons becoming Canadian citizens in 1960 had arrived in Canada in the period 1921–1930. Less than one per cent of the persons naturalized in 1960 had immigrated to Canada in the period 1931 to 1945.

About 80 per cent of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1960 (28,138 out of 35,252) were in the Canadian labour force; 11 per cent were children under working age, while others with “not stated” classifications were probably students, although not so reported.

Among females naturalized in 1960, 51 per cent were homemakers, while 13 per cent were children under 14 years of age. Only 28 per cent, (7,567), were in the Canadian labour force. There were 744 professional workers among the women who received Canadian citizenship in 1960.

Table 1

Citizenship Registration for the First Fourteen Years Under Present Act

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
CERTIFICATES PREPARED														
<i>Issued</i>														
to citizens by birth.....	2,753	1,815	1,794	1,697	1,771	2,630	2,078	1,439	1,562	1,206	1,258	1,318	1,196	1,175
to citizens by naturalization.....	6,722	5,687	4,735	3,950	3,643	3,420	3,826	3,396	2,873	2,147	2,515	3,118	2,194	1,833
to citizens by marriage...	841	1,576	1,279	1,257	1,317	1,495	1,339	888	540	437	466	673	552	465
to citizens by domicile....	3,533	2,069	1,585	1,857	1,647	2,208	1,806	1,611	1,337	1,243	1,312	1,527	1,101	1,132
to remove doubt.....	23	42	15	11	6	4	16	5	6	8	8	5	12	5
as replacements.....								92	943	1,078	1,312	1,563	1,529	1,510
as miniatures.....								150	7,402	18,450	39,582	41,173	37,395	35,911
TOTALS.....	13,872	11,189	9,408	8,772	8,384	9,757	9,065	7,581	14,663	24,569	46,453	49,377	43,979	42,031
<i>Granted</i>														
to British adults.....	12	81	325	431	883	2,101	3,446	3,568	3,770	5,812	8,650	10,234	9,583	9,408
adults.....	12	81	325	431	841	1,951	3,119	3,106	3,252	5,023	7,266	8,501	7,793	7,567
minors.....					40	144	317	449	502	769	1,351	1,693	1,748	1,814
adopted or legitimated.....					2	6	10	13	16	20	33	40	42	27
to others.....	6,306	13,413	11,271	10,206	11,670	8,648	10,082	15,977	54,945	49,590	86,812	73,949	61,685	52,970
adults.....	6,000	12,568	10,766	8,931	9,359	6,265	8,271	13,755	48,188	42,028	73,571	58,905	49,061	40,599
minors.....	306	845	505	698	1,066	1,507	991	1,537	6,193	7,094	12,561	14,188	11,884	11,936
adopted or legitimated.....				7	12	21	17	18	44	68	222	272	321	122
lost Canadian status.....				570	1,233	855	803	667	520	400	458	584	419	310
TOTALS.....	6,318	13,494	11,596	10,637	12,553	10,749	13,528	19,545	58,715	*55,402	95,462	84,183	*71,268	62,378
GRAND TOTALS.....	20,190	24,683	21,004	19,409	20,937	20,506	22,593	27,126	73,378	79,971	141,915	133,560	115,247	104,409
MISCELLANEOUS														
<i>Resumption and retention</i>														
Resumption.....				3	49	76	44	6	12	1	11	18	15	80
Retention.....		7	4	28	91	143	141	314	92	116	152	120	80	121
Registration of births abroad.....	229	683	729	956	1,261	1,563	2,402	2,675	4,128	3,868	4,422	5,321	5,037	4,904
Extensions Section 18 (3) ..											65	30	80	88
<i>Application under the Citizenship Act</i>														
Applications through Courts.....	12,119	11,780	9,736	9,101	7,865	8,094	14,410	32,246	38,497	38,419	72,297	55,682	49,754	40,875
Declaration of intention...	10,272	7,844	10,448	9,059	8,653	13,323	24,757	15,941	1,840	1,176	751	629	507	422
Other applications.....											78,209	65,918	67,394	67,003
<i>Loss</i>														
Alienation.....	451	223	279	181	137	206	575	105	211	23	17	27	204	157
Renunciation.....		2					1	1	2	1				
Revocation.....	241	309	262	173	92	138	70	135	44	42	3	7	5	4

*Discrepancy between this table and tables 2 and 3 is due to different methods of recording used by the Branch and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

ERRATUM

Page 14 — In the column for the year 1960 figures should read: "Granted — to others" 52,967; "Totals" 62,375; "Grand Totals" 104,406.

Table 2

*Distribution by Province of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1959 and 1960*

Residence	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1959		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1960	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Newfoundland.....	93	0.1	98	0.2
Prince Edward Island.....	44	0.1	36	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	485	0.7	411	0.7
New Brunswick.....	230	0.3	188	0.3
Quebec.....	9,787	13.7	9,936	15.9
Ontario.....	42,689	59.9	35,753	57.3
Manitoba.....	2,560	3.6	2,486	4.0
Saskatchewan.....	1,403	2.0	1,316	2.1
Alberta.....	6,458	9.1	5,365	8.6
British Columbia.....	7,194	10.1	6,504	10.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	157	0.2	156	0.2
Abroad.....	180	0.2	129	0.2
TOTAL.....	71,280	100.0	62,378	100.0

Table 3

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1960*

Province of Residence	Total	Period of Immigration									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	
RURAL											
Newfoundland.....	41	1	1					2	34	3	
Prince Edward Island.....	25	1						4	18	2	
Nova Scotia.....	158	2		4	1	2		32	105	11	1
New Brunswick.....	100	1					2	15	73	9	
Quebec.....	805	8	3	22		1	3	88	658	22	
Ontario.....	6,130	23	15	85	11	41	6	1,113	4,714	120	2
Manitoba.....	338	21	5	39	3	16	1	61	189	2	1
Saskatchewan.....	456	26	10	59	6	17		95	221	16	6
Alberta.....	1,026	50	29	80	10	23	1	157	649	22	5
British Columbia.....	1,608	20	12	43	7	14	1	287	1,177	42	5
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	82			1	1	1		8	71		
TOTAL.....	10,769	153	75	333	39	115	14	1,862	7,909	249	20
URBAN											
Newfoundland.....	57			1			2	6	47	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	11							3	5	2	1
Nova Scotia.....	253	5	3	6	3	3	5	48	155	24	1
New Brunswick.....	88	3	1	1			1	18	54	9	1
Quebec.....	9,131	80	38	131	22	15	20	840	7,574	390	21
Ontario.....	29,623	119	75	285	27	85	42	3,564	23,545	1,861	20
Manitoba.....	2,148	33	11	51	7	16	2	403	1,554	65	6
Saskatchewan.....	860	34	7	32	2	10	2	124	623	24	2
Alberta.....	4,339	75	22	111	11	36	7	590	3,402	77	8
British Columbia.....	4,896	92	25	76	11	34	24	789	3,640	198	7
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	74		2					8	58	6	
TOTAL.....	51,480	441	184	694	83	199	105	6,393	40,657	2,657	67
TOTAL											
Newfoundland.....	98	1	1	1			2	8	81	4	
Prince Edward Island.....	36	1						7	23	4	1
Nova Scotia.....	411	7	3	10	4	5	5	80	260	35	2
New Brunswick.....	188	4	1	1			3	33	127	18	1
Quebec.....	9,936	88	41	153	22	16	23	928	8,232	412	21
Ontario.....	35,753	142	90	370	38	126	48	4,677	28,259	1,981	22
Manitoba.....	2,486	54	16	90	10	32	3	464	1,743	67	7
Saskatchewan.....	1,316	60	17	90	8	27	2	219	844	40	8
Alberta.....	5,365	125	51	191	21	59	8	747	4,051	99	13
British Columbia.....	6,504	112	37	119	18	48	25	1,076	4,817	240	12
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	156		2	1	1	1		16	129	6	
Residing outside Canada.....	129						2	10	78	27	12
GRAND TOTAL.....	62,378	594	259	1,027	122	314	121	8,26	548,644	2,933	99

¹Numbers of Females who had lost Canadian Citizenship through marriage are shown in this column

Table 4

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1959 and 1960*

Country of Former Citizenship	1959		1960	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albania.....	20	.03	20	.03
Argentina.....	32	.04	39	.06
Austria.....	2,015	2.83	1,716	2.75
Baltic countries.....	2,497	3.50	1,711	2.74
Estonia.....	926	1.30	624	1.00
Latvia.....	983	1.38	617	.99
Lithuania.....	588	.82	470	.75
Belgium.....	776	1.09	871	1.40
Brazil.....	11	.02	16	.03
British Commonwealth.....	9,571	13.43	9,411	15.09
Bulgaria.....	51	.07	41	.07
China.....	1,318	1.85	347	.56
Cuba.....	12	.02	10	.02
Czechoslovakia.....	682	.96	556	.89
Denmark.....	866	1.20	709	1.14
Egypt.....	25	.03	27	.04
Finland.....	881	1.24	679	1.09
France.....	1,069	1.50	974	1.56
Germany.....	13,387	18.78	12,320	19.74
Greece.....	1,349	1.89	1,491	2.39
Hungary.....	971	1.36	859	1.38
Iceland.....	11	.02	14	.02
Iran.....	9	.01	10	.02
Iraq.....	25	.04	24	.04
Ireland.....	35	.05	5	.01
Israel.....	631	.89	328	.53
Italy.....	11,484	16.11	10,723	17.18
Japan.....	120	.17	90	.14
Lebanon.....	125	.18	167	.27
Luxembourg.....	10	.01	17	.03
Mexico.....	19	.03	14	.02
Netherlands.....	10,395	14.58	8,920	14.30
Norway.....	368	.52	272	.44
Paraguay.....	3	.....	16	.03
Poland.....	4,678	6.56	3,528	5.65
Portugal.....	158	.22	226	.36
Roumania.....	615	.86	418	.67
Spain.....	86	.12	105	.17
Sweden.....	167	.23	152	.24
Switzerland.....	534	.75	503	.81
Syria.....	19	.03	15	.02
Turkey.....	27	.04	30	.05
United States.....	1,165	1.63	939	1.51
U.S.S.R.....	3,215	4.51	2,305	3.70
Venezuela.....	10	.01	20	.03
Yugoslavia.....	1,806	2.53	1,705	2.73
Other Asian.....	5	.01	8	.01
Other European.....	1	.....	2	.....
Other.....	36	.05	25	.04
TOTAL.....	71,280	100.0	62,378	100.0

Table 5

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year, 1960

Country of Former Citizenship	Total	Period of Immigration									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	
Albania.....	20								18	2	
Argentina.....	39								36	3	
Austria.....	1,716	32	3	25	2	2		59	1,524	64	5
Belgium.....	871	14	7	11	2	6		121	696	12	2
Bolivia.....	2						1		1		
Brazil.....	16							3	11	2	
British Commonwealth.....	9,411	16	5	23		23	68	2,430	6,512	327	
Bulgaria.....	41		2	3		1		6	29		
Chile.....	3							1	1	1	
China.....	347	86	9					15	131	105	1
Colombia.....	4								3	1	
Cuba.....	10							2	8		
Czechoslovakia.....	556	1	3	61	15	54	2	105	300	15	
Denmark.....	709	2	5	25			1	68	586	20	2
Ecuador.....	1								1		
Egypt.....	27								22	5	
Estonia.....	624			3			1	228	392		
Finland.....	679	3	21	100		1		29	498	24	3
France.....	974	11	2	6	1	2	2	75	823	52	
Germany.....	12,320	9	9	58	7	10		613	11,225	384	5
Greece.....	1,491	4	3	7		3	4	59	1,311	100	
Haiti.....	3						1	1	1		
Hungary.....	859		8	74	7	15	2	95	555	101	2
Iceland.....	14	4		1					8		1
Indonesia.....	1								1		
Iran.....	10										
Iraq.....	24								22	2	
Ireland.....	5								4		
Israel.....	328							10	284	34	
Italy.....	10,723	27	16	8	8	3	1	598	8,984	1,057	21
Japan.....	90	15	14	10	6	5			10	27	3
Jordan.....	1								1		
Korea.....	3									3	
Latvia.....	617			1				180	433	3	
Lebanon.....	167			1					152	14	
Liechtenstein.....	2								2		
Lithuania.....	470	1	2	12	1			224	203	5	2
Luxembourg.....	17		1	1					13	2	
Mexico.....	14								11	3	
Morocco.....	3								1	2	
Netherlands.....	8,920	8	5	16		2	1	1,075	7,728	85	
Netherlands East Indies.....	1								1		
Norway.....	272	6	13	35	1	1	1	30	179	5	
Nicaragua.....	1								1		
Panama.....	1								1		
Paraguay.....	16							1	14	1	
Peru.....	3								1	2	
Poland.....	3,528	34	15	211	15	75	4	1,163	1,856	145	10
Portugal.....	226							1	189	36	
Portuguese India.....	1								1		
Roumania.....	418	9	6	23	1	6		47	318	6	2
Spain.....	105	1	1				1	4	89	9	
Sweden.....	152	6	7	25	1			13	94	1	5
Switzerland.....	503	6	7	17		6		51	392	23	1
Sudan.....	1					1					
Syria.....	15	1				1		1	10	2	
Turkey.....	30								29		1
Ukraine.....	1,847	37	28	108	8	32		579	1,024	26	5
Uruguay.....	2								1		
U.S.A.....	939	217	49	94	35	44	31	116	226	105	22
U.S.S.R.....	458	39	14	31		7		115	248	1	3
Venezuela.....	20							1	18	1	
Yugoslavia.....	1,705	4	4	37	5	14		125	1,403	112	1
Stateless.....	2	1									1
TOTAL.....	62,378	594	259	1,027	122	314	121	8,265	48,644	2,933	99

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian Citizens under Section 10-3 of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 6

Persons Granted Certificates of Canadian Citizenship During 1960, by Age, Sex and Period of Immigration

Sex and Age	Total	Period of Immigration									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	
BOTH SEXES—TOTAL.....	62,378	594	259	1,027	122	314	121	8,265	48,644	2,933	99
MALES.....	35,252	399	142	591	54	150	76	4,473	28,577	789	1
0-4.....	54								1	53	
5-9.....	1,445							4	1,248	193	
10-14.....	3,122							427	2,453	242	
15-19.....	2,397						5	443	1,749	200	
20-24.....	3,188					20	10	426	2,687	44	1
25-29.....	5,315			1	5	30	8	284	4,974	13	
30-34.....	6,013			31	11	30	8	435	5,482	16	
35-39.....	4,746	1	8	34	9	20	12	774	3,880	8	
40-44.....	2,799	6	15	16	2	6	7	550	2,192	5	
45-49.....	2,451	34	13	35	6	7	5	493	1,858		
50-54.....	1,539	40	20	118	7	12	5	283	1,052	2	
55-59.....	976	64	26	174	7	11	10	186	498		
60-64.....	627	82	34	115	4	9	1	87	292	3	
65-69.....	351	105	14	50	1	4	3	54	115	5	
70-74.....	152	38	8	14	2	1	2	20	64	3	
75 and over.....	77	29	4	3				7	32	2	
FEMALES.....	27,126	195	117	436	68	164	45	3,792	20,067	2,144	98
0-4.....	46								4	42	
5-9.....	1,245							2	1,069	174	
10-14.....	2,837						1	402	2,194	240	
15-19.....	2,088						2	430	1,470	186	
20-24.....	2,393					21	8	368	1,573	422	1
25-29.....	3,469			1	2	15	4	203	2,812	432	
30-34.....	4,150			26	7	26	3	473	3,358	256	1
35-39.....	3,596		3	24	3	12	4	585	2,815	137	13
40-44.....	2,094	4	10	16	2	9	8	387	1,565	77	16
45-49.....	1,720	13	12	32	7	14		277	1,295	49	21
50-54.....	1,300	37	15	105	14	21	4	239	795	55	15
55-59.....	968	36	32	115	18	28	5	186	506	30	12
60-64.....	610	40	29	80	11	10	2	126	296	11	5
65-69.....	349	42	14	25	3	8	2	75	157	16	7
70-74.....	164	16	1	9	1		1	22	100	10	4
75 and over.....	97	7	1	3			1	17	58	7	3

¹ Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 7

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year, 1960

Sex and Marital Status	Total	Period of Immigration									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	
MALES											
Single.....	14,473	49	24	97	12	41	22	1,705	11,781	741	1
Under 15.....	4,621							431	3,702	488	
15 years and over.....	9,852	49	24	97	12	41	22	1,274	8,079	253	1
Married.....	20,288	307	96	451	42	107	50	2,693	16,496	46	
Widowed.....	279	41	15	34		1	3	46	137	2	
Divorced.....	212	2	7	9		1	1	29	163		
TOTAL.....	35,252	399	142	591	54	150	76	4,473	28,577	789	1
FEMALES											
Single.....	8,022	16	7	30	1	16	15	1,159	6,135	641	2
Under 15.....	4,128						1	404	3,267	456	
15 years and over.....	3,894	16	7	30	1	16	14	755	2,868	185	2
Married.....	17,923	122	80	337	61	137	23	2,438	13,148	1,493	84
Widowed.....	917	55	27	65	5	10	5	162	571	6	11
Divorced.....	264	2	3	4	1	1	2	33	213	4	1
TOTAL.....	27,126	195	117	436	68	164	45	3,792	20,067	2,144	98
BOTH SEXES											
Single.....	22,495	65	31	127	13	57	37	2,864	17,916	1,382	3
Under 15.....	8,749						1	835	6,969	944	
15 years and over.....	13,746	65	31	127	13	57	36	2,029	10,947	438	3
Married.....	38,211	429	176	788	103	244	73	5,131	29,644	1,539	84
Widowed.....	1,196	96	42	99	5	11	8	208	708	8	11
Divorced.....	476	4	10	13	1	2	3	62	376	4	1
TOTAL.....	62,378	594	259	1,027	122	314	121	8,265	48,644	2,933	99

¹ Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian Citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 8

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status and Citizenship of Spouse, Calendar Year, 1960

Country of Former Citizenship	MALES						FEMALES					
	Total	Mar- ried	Citizenship Status of Wife				Total	Mar- ried	Citizenship Status of Husband			
			Canadian Citizen			Non- Cana- dian			Canadian Citizen			Non- Cana- dian ³
			By Birth	Other than Natural Born					By Birth	Other than Natural Born		
				Pre- vious ¹	Same Time ²					Pre- vious ¹	Same Time ²	
Albania.....	18	9				9	2	2		2		
Argentina.....	20	11	1	2	4	4	19	9	2	2	5	
Austria.....	879	500	57	25	274	144	837	549	24	170	314	41
Belgium.....	506	247	44	8	146	49	365	224	15	37	157	15
Bolivia.....							2					
Brazil.....	7	2	1			1	9	5		5		
British Commonwealth.....	5,140	3,250	908	95	1,461	786	4,271	2,906	611	544	1,461	290
Bulgaria.....	29	13	1	2	4	6	12	7		4	3	
Chile.....	2	1		1			1					
China.....	208	88	2	1	2	83	139	114	10	100	2	2
Columbia.....	1						3					
Cuba.....	7	3		1	1	1	3	2	1		1	
Czechoslovakia.....	320	208	31	16	78	83	236	173	10	78	66	19
Denmark.....	444	227	40	17	105	65	265	167	17	43	99	8
Ecuador.....							1					
Egypt.....	13	8	2	4		1	14	8	2	3		2
Estonia.....	312	190	5	6	147	32	312	194	8	29	138	19
Finland.....	339	174	11	16	107	40	340	227	22	63	113	29
France.....	613	330	105	9	90	126	361	212	31	63	107	11
Germany.....	6,488	3,772	340	162	2,285	985	5,832	4,029	286	1,045	2,441	257
Greece.....	934	475	20	40	91	324	557	351	14	171	91	75
Haiti.....	2	2	2				1					
Hungary.....	427	267	26	22	140	79	432	296	15	147	117	17
Iceland.....	10	6	2	1	1	2	4	2			1	1
Indonesia.....							1	1			1	
Iran.....	8	5	1	1		3	2	2	1	1		
Iraq.....	14	5			2	3	10	6	1	2	2	1
Ireland.....	2	2	1		1		3	2	1		1	
Israel.....	167	92	11	15	45	21	161	103	9	42	45	7
Italy.....	6,852	3,653	225	163	728	2,537	3,871	2,347	57	1,357	728	205
Japan.....	29	20	5	5	5	5	61	47	18	21	5	3
Jordan.....	1	1				1						
Korea.....							3	1	1			
Latvia.....	332	196	4	19	134	39	285	182	4	40	121	17
Lebanon.....	111	47	5	3	8	31	56	26	2	12	9	3
Liechtenstein.....	1	1			1		1				1	
Lithuania.....	254	153	11	13	98	31	216	149	7	38	94	10
Luxembourg.....	9	7	2	1	3	1	8	6		3	2	1
Mexico.....	10	4	1			3	4	3	3			
Morocco.....	1	1			1		2	2	1	1		
Netherlands.....	4,932	2,521	207	95	1,858	361	3,988	2,419	113	366	1,875	65
Neth. East Indies.....	1	1				1						
Norway.....	184	98	23	9	22	44	88	60	8	22	24	6
Nicaragua.....							1	1	1			
Panama.....	1	1	1									
Paraguay.....	6	2			2		10	7	2	1	4	
Peru.....	1	1	1				2	1		1		
Poland.....	1,933	1,310	115	98	746	351	1,595	1,214	49	404	649	112
Portugal.....	187	125	5	1	6	113	39	18	1	11	6	
Portuguese (India).....							1					
Roumania.....	218	149	8	8	96	37	200	137	7	38	77	15
Spain.....	63	37	7		12	18	42	30	2	12	11	5
Sweden.....	94	48	15	5	16	12	58	36	1	12	17	6
Switzerland.....	316	183	45	5	69	64	187	143	8	55	74	6
Sudan.....	1	1	1									
Syria.....	8	2	2				7	5	1	4		
Turkey.....	17	11	1		7	3	13	8			7	1
Ukraine.....	1,033	651	42	40	380	189	814	561	16	162	327	56
Uruguay.....							2	2		1	1	
U.S.A.....	545	396	185	27	56	128	394	227	73	59	58	37
U.S.S.R.....	235	177	22	15	95	45	223	158	8	40	92	18
Venezuela.....	11	5	1	1	2	1	9	2			2	
Yugoslavia.....	956	599	57	39	287	216	749	538	11	218	267	42
Stateless.....							2					
TOTAL.....	35,252	20,288	2,602	991	9,617	7,078	27,126	17,923	1,474	5,430	9,617	1,402

¹Previous to date on which spouse was granted Citizenship.

²Husband and wife granted Citizenship at the same time.

³Includes British subjects.

Table 9

Persons Granted Certificates of Canadian Citizenship During 1960, by Occupation Group and Period of Immigration

Sex and occupation group	Total	Period of Immigration									¹ Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	
Labour force.....	35,705	373	163	653	57	184	84	4,542	28,949	688	12
Proprietary and managerial..	1,458	41	10	33	8	13	7	192	1,147	7	.....
Professional.....	3,356	13	6	20	8	24	19	407	2,775	83	1
Clerical.....	3,599	12	11	19	6	22	17	507	2,830	174	1
Transportation and commu- nication.....	1,361	14	7	25	3	10	4	214	1,076	8	.....
Commercial and financial....	1,559	17	8	15	2	8	4	195	1,274	34	2
Service.....	4,155	72	32	93	5	17	16	530	3,238	147	5
Agricultural.....	1,730	71	24	113	7	41	2	359	1,111	2	.....
Fishing, trapping and logging.	229	7	7	13	2	2	1	41	155	1	.....
Mining.....	497	5	2	30	1	2	.....	90	366	1	.....
Manufacturing and mechani- cal.....	9,827	59	21	110	11	24	10	1,035	8,369	186	2
Construction.....	4,278	19	15	80	2	11	3	467	3,661	20	.....
Labourers, not in primary in- dustries.....	3,498	36	17	95	1	9	1	483	2,834	22	.....
Not stated.....	158	7	3	7	1	1	.....	22	113	3	1
Not in labour force.....	26,673	221	96	374	65	130	37	3,723	19,695	2,245	87
Homemakers.....	13,866	146	78	341	58	120	21	2,048	9,929	1,042	83
No occupation ²	4,419	75	18	33	7	9	12	859	3,111	292	3
Children under 14.....	7,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	6,133	861	.....
Not stated ³	772	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	194	522	50	1
TOTAL.....	62,378	594	259	1,027	122	314	121	8,265	48,644	2,933	99

¹ Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

² Includes students, retired, etc.

³ Mainly children over 14.

Immigration Branch

W. R. Baskerville, Director

In 1960, immigration remained at the moderate level of 1959, with 104,111 immigrants admitted, compared with 106,928 in 1959. Workers selected abroad by Immigration Branch officials were highly qualified and had little difficulty in becoming established. The immigration flow included more than 800 persons in the managerial class and more than 7,400 in the professional occupations, as well as many with investment capital to establish enterprises. It is probable that in 1960 Canada could have absorbed a larger number of skilled immigrants. Efforts to encourage such persons to immigrate, however, were made difficult by buoyant economic conditions in Western Europe and by frequently distorted and exaggerated reports, in European newspapers, of economic conditions in Canada.

Reorganization, training of staff, streamlining and improvement of procedures were carried out through the year. Significant events in 1960 were the reception of the two millionth immigrant since the Second World War, in December, 1960, and the continuation and expansion of Canada's refugee program.

Amendment of Immigration Regulations

Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-372, dated March 24, 1960, amended the Immigration Regulations by providing for the landing of persons allowed entry under Minister's Permit, to marry a Canadian citizen or a Canadian resident. The amendment provided better control over this class of immigrant and made possible the elimination of the cash bond previously required of certain applicants. In 1960, Minister's Permits were issued for the admission of 1,818 intended husbands and wives.

Refugees

During the year under review, the Government approved two extensions of the Tubercular Refugee Movement inaugurated in 1959, and continued the other refugee policies described in the Annual Report for 1959. In July, 1960, the Prime Minister announced a new policy to provide for the admission to Canada of orphaned refugee children for adoption. The conditions of admission are:

- (a) the children must be orphans and have refugee status;
- (b) the child welfare authorities of the province in which the prospective adopting parents reside must certify that, to the best of their knowledge, there is no suitable child available in the province for adoption by the applicants and that they are prepared to approve the placement of the orphaned refugee child in the applicants' home when the child arrives in Canada;
- (c) the provincial child welfare authorities must supervise the arrangements made for the adoption of the child until the completion of the adoption proceedings.

These conditions are designed to ensure that such children will be properly cared for, and that their adoption will not prejudice the chances of a Canadian child for adoption in a suitable Canadian home.

Administration

Organization

The reorganization of the Immigration Branch, following a Civil Service Commission survey, was completed in 1960. The reorganization was intended to

provide more effective use of staff and more efficient implementation of policies and programs.

Training and Rotation

Rotation training for immigration officers was re-introduced during 1960 as part of the Immigration staff development program. Rotation involves "on the job" training in different work situations and is considered one of the most effective methods to broaden experience.

To assist district superintendents in carrying out their responsibilities for training, a position of staff training officer was established at each district headquarters.

An immigration staff training school was established at Quebec City. It utilizes the existing facilities of the Immigration Branch at the Champlain Harbour Station. In future, all formally-organized training courses for supervisors will take place at this school. Two leadership development courses, in which 40 supervisors at all levels of responsibility participated, were conducted at the school during the winter of 1960.

Immigration Facilities

New quarters were secured at Abercorn, P.Q., Emerson, Man., Nelway, B.C., Montreal, P.Q., (district headquarters), as well as at Munich, Lisbon and Dublin. Desirable staff accommodation was arranged in the new air terminals at Montreal, Halifax and Ottawa, and renovations to offices at Stuttgart, Hong Kong, Cologne and Rome were completed during the year. Temporary offices were opened in Denver and San Francisco.

Methods and Procedures

During 1960, the organization and methods staff continued an extensive program designed to improve immigration procedures.

The major procedural changes effected in 1960 included the simplification of documentation for non-immigrants, manifesting of ships' crews and the decentralization of the handling of assisted passage loan accounts.

For several decades, ship masters and flight captains had been required to supply records of each passenger to immigration officers at ports of entry. With the advent of the jet age and of changed travel conditions this requirement imposed a burden on transportation companies.

The changes now in effect not only assist transportation companies but also reduce the amount of documentation required before overseas visitors enter Canada.

It has not yet been possible to modify all formalities either overseas or at Canadian ports but the Immigration Branch is continuously reviewing and assessing current policies and procedures.

Selection, Placement and Settlement Activities

Two important aspects of the immigration process are the careful selection and counselling of immigrants abroad and their successful establishment in Canada.

During 1960, settlement officers in the United States and overseas held 613 film shows or lectures which were attended by 57,540 people. 135,465 persons were interviewed in Immigration offices (10,801 at outside points). Persons interested in emigrating to Canada were given factual information on living and

working conditions, professional and trade requirements in Canada, establishment of businesses, etc. To encourage immigrants with capital, a monthly report based on a sampling of business opportunities across Canada for the use of immigration officials in the United States and Europe was instituted. Basic information on the counties, towns and villages across Canada was kept up to date. Technical and informational pamphlets and booklets were reviewed and made available to visa officers and field staffs for counselling purposes.

In Canada, placement and settlement officers continued to survey opportunities for immigrants and to assist those who were in a position to launch business or agricultural enterprises of their own. Un-sponsored immigrants who came in 1960 were readily placed in employment. Placement officers conducted 89,555 interviews and made 32,708 firm placements. In addition, 56,847 immigrants were counselled and assisted in various ways. Close co-ordination was maintained among immigration districts to direct immigrants towards areas offering the best opportunities for their establishment.

In the settlement field, 1960 was a fruitful year. A total of 1,583 immigrants were reported established, as owners, in small businesses, with an estimated investment of \$18,386,500. These enterprises provided direct employment to 6,189 persons. It is interesting to note that since 1950, (the first year the Immigration Branch formally recorded this aspect of its activities), the number of business settlements reported totals 6,590. The largest numbers of enterprises were established in the trades category, service industries and in manufacturing. In total, the business establishments reported for the 11-year period have provided employment for 26,721 persons, directly supporting an estimated 100,000 people.

The number of farm settlements reported in 1960 was 647, with an additional 101 rental arrangements. This represented an investment of \$11,693,700 for the purchase of land and its improvements, and provided employment to 1,072 persons. In view of current trends in agriculture, only highly-qualified agriculturalists with enough money to buy economically productive units were encouraged to settle on farms.

Liaison with the provinces and the Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce was maintained and increased attention given to the co-ordination of activities of various agencies with those of the Immigration Branch to provide better services to immigrants wishing to establish their own enterprises. In addition, liaison and co-operation were maintained with other federal and provincial departments and agencies as well as with outside organizations and agencies interested in immigration and in the sound establishment of immigrants.

Financial Assistance to Immigrants

Unlike some immigration countries, Canada has few forms of direct financial aid to immigrants. Various forms of financial assistance available to immigrants are:

Assisted Passage Loans

The assisted passage loan scheme was introduced in February, 1951, to enable qualified immigrants, who might not otherwise be able to come to Canada, to pay for their transportation. Since 1951, a total of 123,658 persons have benefited from this arrangement. The total amount advanced in the form of loans was \$20,763,517 of which \$17,024,967 was recovered by the end of 1960. During 1960, a total of 9,099 persons, including 3,894 dependents, received passage loans. This represented an increase of nearly 52 per cent over the 4,372 immigrants who came forward under this arrangement in 1959. In 1960, the collection procedure for assisted passage loans was decentralized and streamlined to achieve more efficient collection at less cost.

Family Assistance

This plan is to assist families during their first year in Canada while they are not eligible for family allowances. Family assistance consists of cash payments of \$5.00 per month for each child under 16 years of age for a period not to exceed one year. In 1960, a sum of \$1,326,425 was paid in family assistance, bringing the total amount disbursed since the inception of the plan in 1956 to \$9,117,350. More than 150,000 children have benefited from this form of assistance.

Medical and Welfare Assistance

Provision of medical and welfare assistance to persons in need is primarily the responsibility of provincial and municipal authorities. Recently arrived immigrants, however, who require assistance, not infrequently, find that under municipal or provincial residence requirements they cannot qualify for assistance from these sources. To prevent hardship, it is the policy of the Immigration Branch, pending compliance with residence requirements, to assist immigrants in need, either by direct aid to the immigrant, or by agreement or arrangement with the provinces. This aid is a stop-gap measure. The desired objective with regard to medical and welfare assistance is that immigrants, as soon as possible following their arrival, should receive the same benefits as other residents of Canada.

Agreements, governing hospitalization and related welfare expenses of indigent immigrants, between the federal government and the governments of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and the Council of the Northwest Territories, remained in effect in 1960, but the operation of the Federal-Provincial Hospital Insurance program greatly reduced payments under these arrangements.

The Immigration Branch provides emergency welfare assistance to immigrants in need during their first year in Canada pending eligibility for provincial or municipal benefits. During 1960, as a result of negotiations between federal and provincial officials, the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta agreed to accept responsibility for the welfare of immigrants and to treat them as other residents, a share of such expenses to be recovered from the federal government under the Unemployment Assistance Agreements. Ontario had agreed to this arrangement in 1959. This arrangement was found satisfactory. It simplified administration and gave the immigrants a feeling of equality conducive to their more rapid integration.

Special Movements

While generally immigration is to be envisaged in terms of individuals or family groups, there are circumstances which make it desirable to select immigrants in groups. The following are special movements of this nature:

Tubercular Refugees

With the completion, in the early months of 1960, of the first joint Federal-Provincial Tubercular Refugee Program (it had begun in 1959 and was reported in the annual report for that year), 100 tubercular patients and their families, totalling 345 persons, had come forward. The provinces agreed to accept the cost of care and treatment of the tubercular persons, while the federal government undertook responsibility for the transportation of all and for the maintenance of the non-tubercular family members until the family was established. In New Brunswick, the arrangement was different in that the federal and provincial government agreed to share equally the cost of medical care while the federal government assumed all other expenses. In the spring of 1960, the admission of additional tubercular refugees was approved under similar arrangements with

the provinces. This group, consisting of 209 refugees, including 111 persons suffering from tuberculosis, arrived in Canada in July and August. Towards the end of the year, a third movement, planned for completion in 1961, was approved and negotiations opened with the provincial authorities.

Although there have been many problems, the scheme, on the whole, has been an outstanding success. By the end of 1960, there were only 47 refugees in sanatoria out of the 211 patients admitted to Canada in the first two movements.

Sanatoria officials have played a major role in the rehabilitation of the patients. Social workers attached to the hospitals have organized English classes and some patients continued in attendance even after discharge. It is of interest to note that the refugees who were hospitalized seem to have made more rapid progress in English than those who were not confined to sanatoria. In a number of cases, the hospitals' social workers have also helped with personal problems of the patients. Members of the staffs of the sanatoria helped arrange part-time employment for patients able to perform light duties, perhaps working three or four hours a day and returning to the sanatorium in the evening.

More than 25 children were born to some of these refugee families since their arrival. There are also reports that the children of refugees are doing better than average in school.

Unfortunately, some problem cases also exist usually of refugees still going through that period of despondency to which many are susceptible after they leave refugee camps and enter a society with freedoms, pressures and a competitive atmosphere. Such cases require tact, understanding and gentle firmness. Generally speaking, however, the number of problem cases in the refugee movements has been amazingly low.

Private Sponsorship of Refugees

As part of Canada's contribution to World Refugee Year, the sponsorship requirements for refugees were relaxed in 1959. Though WRY officially ended on June 30, 1960, the relaxation of conditions of admissibility has remained in effect for refugees. In addition to the number of applications for the admission of refugees by relatives in Canada, private organizations, societies or individuals sponsored 330 applications for a total of 709 refugees. A total of 352 refugees came forward under this arrangement and 156 applications, involving 357 persons, were in process at the close of the year.

Many private and sponsoring agencies and individuals, have played a significant role in World Refugee Year and in the continuing program of refugee assistance. During WRY, a special procedure was instituted in co-operation with the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year to secure sponsors for refugees who had applied to come to Canada as immigrants but who could not meet even the relaxed selection criteria applicable to refugees. At the end of WRY, this arrangement was continued with the Correspondent in Canada of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Movement of Farmer's sons

In 1958, in order to encourage migration of farm families to Canada, an arrangement was made with the Netherlands authorities to bring a group of farmer's sons to spend a period of one year on Canadian farms. The purpose of this scheme was to give these young men first hand knowledge of Canadian farming methods and opportunities in the hope that they might, on their return to the Netherlands, generate interest in farm settlement in Canada; also, that some might themselves decide to return to Canada. Sixty-eight of these young men came to Canada in 1958, 49 in 1959, and 120 in 1960. The experiment was most successful and, as a result, similar arrangements were made with the Belgian and French Governments in 1960 for placement of small numbers of their young men on Canadian farms.

Movement of Volcano Victims from the Island of Faial

In 1958, following the volcanic disaster on the Portuguese island of Faial, in the Azores, the Canadian authorities accepted some of the victims as immigrants. This movement initiated in 1959, was continued in 1960. During the latter year, 276 families, comprising 782 persons, were admitted. The wage earners in this group were mainly dairy farm workers and market gardeners.

Domestics from The West Indies and British Guiana

To meet a shortage of female domestic servants Canada has, since 1955, received each year a number of workers from the West Indies and British Guiana. One hundred women came in 1955 and this number has been increased several times, with 280 coming forward in 1960 (250 from The West Indies and 30 from British Guiana). Since the inception of the scheme, a total of 1,320 have come to Canada. These young women are selected and trained by the authorities of the various islands in the West Indies and in British Guiana. Placement in employment in Canada is in the hands of the National Employment Service officials.

Canada's two millionth post-war immigrant

Early in December, 1960, an event of historic interest, both for the Immigration Branch and for Canada, took place. Miss Anette Toft, a sixteen-year-old girl from Denmark, was welcomed at Quebec City as the two millionth post-war immigrant. Miss Toft, her mother and a brother were destined to Calgary to rejoin Mr. Toft, a dental technician, who intends to establish his own business in Calgary. Mr. Toft's sister and her husband had settled in Calgary some years previously.

Traffic Examination at Canadian Ports of Entry

The largest number of Immigration officers are employed in the examination of persons who wish to enter Canada. In 1960, the volume of traffic across Canada's borders reached 59,064,331 (58,719,162 from the United States and 345,169 from overseas). This was an increase of 850,000 over 1959. Aside from immigrants, this number was divided almost equally between visitors from other countries (mainly the United States) and returning Canadians.

This increase in traffic caused the Immigration Branch to sustain its efforts to simplify examination procedures while maintaining a standard of examination sufficiently alert to prevent the entry of undesirables. New ports were opened at Longue-Pointe, P. Q., Halifax International Airport, N.S., St-Juste-de-Bretenière, P.Q., and Port-Cartier, P.Q., bringing the total number of ports of entry to 348.

Air Travel

Canada's growth and expanding opportunities, coupled with the more common use of jet aircrafts have caused a marked increase in air travel to this country in recent years. An indication of the increasingly important position of Canada in international air travel is shown by the following figures

1958 — by air from overseas.....	150,000
1958 — by air from U.S.A.....	676,042
— Total.....	826,042
1959 — by air from overseas.....	170,516
1959 — by air from U.S.A.....	832,433
— Total.....	1,002,949
1960 — by air from overseas.....	222,933
1960 — by air from U.S.A.....	845,994
— Total.....	1,068,927

It is to be noted that overseas passengers who require more documentation and longer examination time have been increasing more rapidly than the total of passengers from the U.S.A.

Direct Travel

Because of the special examination problems involved, newcomers from overseas, with certain exceptions, are required to travel to Canada by a direct route and to enter at specified Canadian ocean and air ports instead of through United States ports. Transportation companies are given precise instructions and penalties for infractions are imposed. Of the total immigrant movement from overseas in 1960, only 4.4 p. 100 travelled via the United States by air, and 1.6 p. 100 via the United States by surface carriers.

Acknowledgements

The work of the Immigration Branch is closely related to that of other government departments and private agencies whose assistance is essential to the implementation of Immigration policies and programs. The Branch gratefully expresses its appreciation to the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue, the Department of Labour, The National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as Provincial and Municipal Government Departments and voluntary and other welfare agencies. Special thanks is expressed also to the British Missions in many countries for their assistance in Immigration matters.

Table 1

Immigration to Canada by Calendar Years, 1852-1960

1852	29,307	1879	40,492	1906	211,653	1932	20,591
1853	29,464	1880	38,505	1907	272,409	1933	14,382
1854	37,263	1881	47,991	1908	143,326	1934	12,476
1855	25,296	1882	112,458	1909	173,694	1935	11,277
1856	22,544	1883	133,624	1910	286,839	1936	11,643
1857	33,854	1884	103,824	1911	331,288	1937	15,101
1858	12,339	1885	79,169	1912	375,756	1938	17,244
1859	6,300	1886	69,152	1913	400,870	1939	16,994
1860	6,276	1887	84,526	1914	150,484	1940	11,324
1861	13,589	1888	88,766	1915	36,665	1941	9,329
1862	18,294	1889	91,600	1916	55,914	1942	7,576
1863	21,000	1890	75,067	1917	72,910	1943	8,504
1864	24,779	1891	82,165	1918	41,845	1944	12,801
1865	18,958	1892	30,996	1919	107,698	1945	22,722
1866	11,427	1893	29,633	1920	138,824	1946	71,719
1867	14,666	1894	20,829	1921	91,728	1947	64,127
1868	12,765	1895	18,790	1922	64,224	1948	125,414
1869	18,630	1896	16,835	1923	133,729	1949	95,217
1870	24,706	1897	21,716	1924	124,164	1950	73,912
1871	27,773	1898	31,900	1925	84,907	1951	194,391
1872	36,578	1899	44,543	1926	135,982	1952	164,498
1873	50,050	1900	41,681	1927	158,886	1953	168,868
1874	39,373	1901	55,747	1928	166,783	1954	154,227
1875	27,382	1902	89,102	1929	164,993	1955	109,946
1876	25,633	1903	138,660	1930	104,806	1956	164,857
1877	27,082	1904	131,252	1931	27,530	1957	282,164
1878	29,807	1905	141,465			1958	124,851
						1959	106,928
						1960	104,111

Table 2

Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Calendar Year 1960

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES						FEMALES					
		Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total
0-4	8,841	4,471					4,471	4,370					4,370
5-9	7,814	4,005					4,005	3,809					3,809
10-14	6,075	3,149					3,149	2,926					2,926
15-19	8,582	4,145	36				4,181	3,400	998	2	1		4,401
20-24	21,473	8,216	1,730	8	7	5	9,966	6,305	5,162	4	33	3	11,507
25-29	17,041	4,769	4,124	9	43	11	8,956	3,165	4,806	14	84	16	8,085
30-34	10,907	1,651	3,901	11	92	14	5,669	1,373	3,680	38	123	24	5,238
35-39	7,150	637	3,010	10	52	17	3,726	627	2,615	56	102	24	3,424
40-44	3,774	211	1,723	9	37	14	1,994	239	1,356	90	82	13	1,780
45-49	3,357	124	1,416	25	21	6	1,592	164	1,280	207	90	24	1,765
50-54	2,803	55	1,050	29	32	7	1,173	99	1,029	356	97	49	1,630
55-59	2,160	31	673	53	18	4	779	83	684	498	74	42	1,381
60-64	1,678	13	423	60	10	3	509	55	434	617	42	21	1,169
65-69	1,239	20	322	83	6	3	434	56	223	487	23	16	805
70 and over	1,217	19	236	151	7	1	414	59	121	604	10	9	803
TOTAL	104,111	31,516	18,644	448	325	85	51,018	26,730	22,388	2,973	761	241	53,093

Table 3

*Origin and Destination of Immigrants from Overseas, and Total from the
United States, Calendar Year 1960*

Ethnic Origin	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
Albanian.....	33					1	29	1	1	1		
Arabian.....	81			2	1	18	43		1	14	2	
Armenian.....	143	1				73	65			1	3	
Austrian.....	953	1		8	3	166	562	35	28	71	76	3
Belgian.....	739			2		404	259	20	11	26	17	
British.....	20,853	173	22	253	156	2,853	11,809	874	523	1,374	2,795	21
English.....	12,548	101	14	168	84	1,853	6,724	515	326	802	1,947	14
Irish.....	2,691	25	1	29	19	313	1,677	109	82	230	200	6
Scottish.....	5,084	40	6	49	50	605	3,130	230	96	294	583	1
Welsh.....	530	7	1	7	3	82	278	20	19	48	65	
Bulgarian.....	42					7	16	9	1	9		
Chinese.....	1,370	3		10	7	163	461	72	63	130	461	
Czech-Slovak.....	133	1		1		28	70	2	4	9	18	
Danish.....	1,126	1		8		87	474	57	40	253	204	2
East Indian.....	673			10	1	115	151	26	22	42	306	
Egyptian.....	12					6	5		1			
Estonian.....	134				1	12	109	1	1	2	8	
Finnish.....	993			2	1	56	755	19	24	16	120	
French.....	2,179	7	2	21	4	1,787	217	28	8	29	75	1
German.....	10,792	17	1	79	88	1,485	5,823	810	389	1,028	1,040	32
Greek.....	5,009	1		132	9	2,449	2,064	100	53	84	117	
Hungarian.....	1,207	1		17	8	314	611	83	25	65	82	1
Icelandic.....	12						1	3		1	7	
Iranian.....	13					5	6		1		1	
Italian.....	21,308	1	1	66	18	6,383	13,074	280	58	593	821	13
Japanese.....	159					8	48	2	1	18	82	
Jewish.....	2,385	1		7	6	1,175	1,014	83	11	49	39	
Latvian.....	141	2				18	109	6		1	5	
Lebanese.....	225		1	7	1	67	126	2	5	15	1	
Lithuanian.....	80					9	58	1	1	1	10	
Luxemburger.....	12					5	3		1	3		
Maltese.....	481					41	328	37	21	24	30	
Mexican.....	38					2	11	1	2	1	21	
Negro.....	1,013			11	2	530	385	15	29	14	17	
Netherlander.....	5,598	5	6	97	43	366	3,121	363	103	856	634	4
Norwegian.....	341	1		11	2	38	112	14	7	41	112	3
Polish.....	3,182			5	6	537	1,877	244	100	255	155	3
Portuguese.....	5,258	3		7	4	1,338	2,949	223	39	189	504	2
Roumanian.....	174					50	82	14	3	19	6	
Russian.....	158	1				34	63	29	5	8	18	
Spanish.....	758	1	3	9	6	454	219	4	12	19	31	
Swedish.....	227			16		44	83	13	2	12	57	
Swiss.....	742			1		310	261	20	6	83	61	
Syrian.....	19			1		3	12		1	1	1	
Turkish.....	122			1		62	45	5	2	1	6	
Ukrainian.....	298			1		39	180	49	6	18	5	
Yugoslavian.....	3,517			48	13	397	1,834	373	195	294	362	1
Others.....	131	1		2		30	63	2	5	12	15	1
From the U.S.A.....	11,247	84	47	375	254	1,805	4,894	417	276	1,267	1,795	33
TOTAL.....	104,111	306	83	1,210	634	23,774	54,491	4,337	2,087	6,949	10,120	120

Table 4

Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1960

No.	Ethnic Origin	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1929	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1934	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1939	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1944	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1949	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1954	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1959	1960			No.
									From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	
1	Albanian.....	120	42	28	1	88	146	89	33		33	1
2	Arabian.....	26	11	12		34	187	371	81	3	84	2
3	Armenian.....	366	52	26	14	50	350	1,057	143	21	164	3
4	Austrian*							8,936	953	48	1,001	4
5	Belgian.....	7,690	733	676	135	3,489	7,301	7,830	739	37	776	5
6	British.....	327,587	86,549	30,217	36,730	197,334	202,814	268,036	20,853	5,582	26,435	6
7	English.....	169,992	48,459	18,298	25,500	134,931	122,392	168,430	12,548	3,053	15,601	7
8	Irish.....	58,054	14,847	4,967	5,046	19,139	28,013	37,606	2,691	1,321	4,012	8
9	Scottish.....	87,757	21,331	6,400	5,606	39,144	48,474	56,048	5,084	1,046	6,130	9
10	Welsh.....	11,784	1,912	552	578	4,120	3,935	5,952	530	162	692	10
11	Bulgarian.....	964	406	117	5	160	664	206	42	5	47	11
12	Chinese.....	4	3	1		908	10,668	11,607	1,370	32	1,402	12
13	Czech and Slovak.....	20,797	4,952	5,329	300	4,280	6,686	1,466	133	87	220	13
14	Danish.....	14,226	1,857	390	245	2,099	10,911	16,501	1,126	81	1,207	14
15	East Indian.....	289	262	78	10	280	665	2,115	673	18	691	15
16	Estonian.....	423	102	27	6	5,161	8,261	820	134	9	143	16
17	Finnish.....	20,073	3,155	382	99	657	8,939	6,904	993	54	1,047	17
18	French.....	18,720	13,094	4,523	3,962	9,838	21,197	18,837	2,179	761	2,940	18
19	German†.....	74,302	19,933	5,342	1,756	13,502	144,056	107,135	10,792	1,638	12,430	19
20	Greek.....	2,691	823	539	141	2,406	10,649	24,548	5,009	84	5,093	20
21	Hungarian.....	25,807	5,171	2,269	228	3,202	9,061	30,618	1,207	72	1,279	21
22	Icelandic.....	265	84	35	26	76	190	209	12	2	14	22
23	Iranian.....	31	3	4	2	11	51	75	13	3	16	23
24	Italian.....	11,721	3,135	1,912	446	12,038	104,736	136,473	21,308	382	21,690	24
25	Japanese.....	2,094	743	420	49	24	145	801	159	10	169	25
26	Jewish.....	21,111	7,287	4,532	1,908	20,117	22,191	16,177	2,385	579	2,964	26
27	Latvian.....	327	50	25	17	6,382	7,165	1,484	141	20	161	27
28	Lithuanian.....	4,546	827	223	39	7,950	3,694	877	80	24	104	28
29	Maltese.....	153	33	13	7	1,002	4,831	2,299	481	4	485	29
30	Mexican.....	8	1	10	5	19	51	115	38	7	45	30
31	Negro.....	1,753	574	129	261	885	1,005	3,694	1,013	122	1,135	31
32	Netherlander.....	10,588	2,500	1,400	878	24,627	86,028	31,922	5,598	385	5,983	32
33	North American Indian.....	94	77	31	76	127	96	137		25	25	33
34	Norwegian.....	19,250	2,621	576	450	1,846	5,026	4,620	341	210	551	34
35	Polish.....	31,187	7,207	2,608	484	30,071	31,217	14,738	3,182	219	3,401	35
36	Portuguese.....	82	35	20	30	218	2,437	14,751	5,258	19	5,277	36
37	Roumanian.....	1,706	468	337	41	1,054	2,320	793	174	15	189	37
38	Russian.....	5,678	1,490	672	196	2,970	4,999	1,481	158	74	232	38
39	Spanish.....	264	121	77	109	341	1,683	3,425	758	92	850	39
40	Swedish.....	16,853	2,167	538	409	1,141	3,038	3,080	227	262	489	40
41	Swiss.....	3,056	558	397	168	979	4,752	4,687	742	69	811	41
42	Syrian†.....	755	231	139	78	238	1,055	1,913	244	26	270	42
43	Turkish.....	53	13	2	1	13	110	358	122	11	133	43
44	Ukrainian.....	49,771	10,124	6,184	111	18,928	15,304	2,419	208	51	349	44
45	Yugoslavian.....	16,120	2,291	2,019	111	4,654	11,072	16,520	3,517	55	3,572	45
46	Others††.....						145	672	155	49	204	46
47	TOTAL.....	711,551	179,785	72,259	49,534	379,199	755,896	788,746	92,864	11,247	104,111	47

* Included with German prior to 1953.

† Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

‡ Includes Lebanese.

†† Includes Egyptian and Luxemburger.

Table

Ethnic Origin and Country of Citizen

Country of Citizenship	Total	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh								
1 Albania.....	2						1		1										
2 Arabia, Saudi.....																			
3 Argentina.....	138					1	1	1										2	
4 Australia.....	1,403	1	2	4			1,055	806	114	118	17		2	13	10			17	
5 Austria.....	1,102		2	897								1		6					
6 Belgium.....	792				735		1	1											1
7 Brazil.....	100				1														
8 Bulgaria.....	3											2							
9 Ceylon.....	21						6	6								5			
10 China.....	1,158												1,156						
11 Czechoslovakia.....	42				1									30					
12 Denmark.....	1,133						1	1							1,118				
13 Egypt.....	33		11		1												12		1
14 Estonia.....	14																	13	
15 Finland.....	989						1	1								1			932
16 France.....	2,395		10	6	5		7	4	3					3		1			
17 Germany.....	10,596			9	1		7	6	1					14				1	1
18 Greece.....	4,922			1										1		1			
19 Hungary.....	534				3														
20 Iceland.....	12																		
21 India.....	534		6				5	2	2		1						517		
22 Iran.....	16		3											1					
23 Ireland (Republic).....	1,056						1,047	8	1,038		1					1	1		
24 Israel.....	1,581	2	1											7					
25 Italy.....	21,040	2			6	3	1	1									1		
26 Japan.....	159																		
27 Latvia.....	10																		
28 Lebanon.....	305	65	16																
29 Lithuania.....	5					1													
30 Luxemburg.....	14																		
31 Mexico.....	101																		
32 Morocco.....	48																		
33 Netherlands, The.....	5,480					2	6	3			2	1							
34 New Zealand.....	412						386	280	37		67	2		3		2	1		1
35 Norway.....	349				1														
36 Pakistan.....	98	3					1				1						71		
37 Poland.....	2,704						2	2											
38 Portugal.....	5,108						2	2											
39 Rhodesia, Southern.....	56						46	37	5		3	1		13					
40 Roumania.....	132																		
41 Spain.....	603																		
42 Sweden.....	254				2											5		14	5
43 Switzerland.....	836				5	1	1				1								1
44 Syria.....	5		1																
45 Tunisia.....	4																		
46 Turkey.....	218	2	69																
47 United Kingdom and Colonies.....	21,226	4	3	23	1	18,456	11,403	1,551	4,991	511			188	10		8	74	6	1
48 Union of South Africa.....	640			5		377	308	25	35	9			4	2				2	
49 U.S.S.R.....	182	1											1					62	1
50 United States.....	10,060	2	11	33	26	5,012	2,720	1,233	909	150	4		14	84	60	5		5	51
51 Yugoslavia.....	873						1							1				1	
52 Africa, n.e.s.....	1																		
53 Asia n.e.s.....	29	2	3				2	2											
54 Central America, not Br.....	14													1					
55 Europe, n.e.s.....	1																		
56 South America, n.e.s.....	237				1		2	2							9				
57 West Indies, not Br.....	58																		
58 Other Countries.....	43													5					
59 Not Stated.....	4,230	32	1	25	3		8	4	2		40	11	37			3	1	20	1
60 TOTAL.....	104,111	3384	164	1,001	776		26,435	15,601	4,012	6,130	692	47	1,402	220	1,207	691	13	143	1,047

[illegible]

Table
Ethnic Origin and Country of Last

Intended Occupation	Total	British																	
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish
1 Albania.....	3	3																	
2 Algeria.....	20																		
3 Arabia, Saudi.....	3						1									1			
4 Argentina.....	428				4	1	8	6		1									
5 Australia.....	1,273	1	2	9			824	651	75	80	18	2	3	14	9	1		18	
6 Austria.....	2,038	3	2	826			3	2	1					9					
7 Belgium.....	1,282	1	4		705		2	2				14							1
8 Bermuda.....	64				1		37	29	2	6									
9 Brazil.....	319	1	2		1	1	16	13		3		1		1				3	
10 Bulgaria.....	5										4								
11 Ceylon.....	17						6	6								2			
12 China.....	183												178						
13 Czechoslovakia.....	55					1								41					
14 Denmark.....	1,115						3	3							1,079				2
15 Egypt.....	58			11													11		
16 Estonia.....	41																	37	
17 Finland.....	964						3	3								1			950
18 France.....	2,944		12		4	6	16	14	2		2			3	1				
19 Germany.....	10,774	2			31	3	28	21	4	2	1	2		22	3	1		4	1
20 Greece.....	4,856	2	19				1	1	1		5			2	1				
21 Hong Kong.....	1,146						24	21	1	2		1,105				1			
22 Hungary.....	507				2										1				
23 Iceland.....	18						2	1		1									
24 India.....	505		6				8	5	2		1					483			
25 Iran.....	16		2											1					
26 Ireland (Republic).....	799						784	18	766				1			1			
27 Israel.....	1,532		1				1	1					6						
28 Italy.....	20,681	16	3	2	5	2	3	2	1		11		1		1				
29 Japan.....	161												3						
30 Latvia.....	27																		
31 Lebanon.....	283	58	13				1	1											
32 Lithuania.....	8																		
33 Luxemburg.....	33						3	2	1										
34 Malta.....	468						8	4	2	2									
35 Mexico.....	115						7	4			3		1						
36 Morocco.....	96						2		2										
37 Netherlands, The.....	5,429				2	2	21	17	1	2	1				1				
38 New Zealand.....	384				1		350	258	35	52	5		2		2				
39 Norway.....	359				3		1	1					1	3					
40 Pakistan.....	83	3					4	2	1	1					1	59		1	
41 Poland.....	2,668						2	2						1					
42 Portugal.....	5,023						1	1					3						1
43 Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	65						51	41	5	4	1								
44 Roumania.....	135						2	2											
45 St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	50					1	1												
46 Spain.....	526				1					1									
47 Sweden.....	334						3	3							10				
48 Switzerland.....	1,048	6		22			12	5	2	5				1				24	27
49 Syria.....	7	1	2																1
50 Tunisia.....	5																		
51 Turkey.....	216	4	2	58										1					
52 United Kingdom.....	19,585	4	3	32	3		18,011	10,969	1,742	4,812	488		15	18	10	70	15	9	
53 Union of S. Africa.....	503			2	2		266	229	11	20	6		4		1	11	2		
54 U.S.S.R.....	96	1															28	1	
55 United States.....	11,247	3	21	48	37		5,582	3,053	1,321	1,046	162	5	32	87	81	18	1	9	54
56 Yugoslavia.....	881	1									1			1					
57 Africa, Br., n.e.s.....	53						24	14	1	8	1					2			
58 Africa, not Br., n.e.s.....	33					8	6	5		1						3			
59 Asia, Br., n.e.s.....	15						9	9					1						
60 Asia, not Br., n.e.s.....	51	2	3				19	14		5			4		1	1			
61 Central America, Br.....	11						6			6									
62 Central America, not Br.....	26						6	2	3	1			1						
63 Europe, Br., n.e.s.....	3																		
64 Europe, not Br., n.e.s.....	1																		
65 South America, Br.....	157						12	10		2			3			4			
66 South America, not Br., n.e.s.....	919				3	5	32	15	6	10	1		2	9	1				
67 West Indies, Br.....	1,168						190	121	19	46	4		28			33			
68 West Indies, not Br.....	108				1		12	7	1	4			3	1					
69 Other Countries, Br.....	34		1				7	5	2				1						
70 Other Countries, not Br.....	50						14	7	1	6			11						
71 Born at Sea.....	1																		
72 TOTAL.....	104,111	33	84	164	1,001	776	26,435	15,601	4,012	6,130	692	47	1,402	220	1,207	691	13	143	1,047

Permanent Residence of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960

French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	
13						2		1														4							1	
4	15	1	10			290		12	10		3					1	2	34	1	3	2	10					4		2	
13	23	27	24		1	96		20	17	1	17					40		30			10	3	3				20	38	1	
3	135	1	109			5		42										28		23	9	1		6			1	834	1	
24	4	18	103			287		15	1	3	1	1						25		2		20					4	35	3	
1			4			1												1	11										8	
9	58	6	10			80		36		5	1				8			22	26		7	11	1	3			10	8	9	
6																												1	10	
	2																												11	
	1																												12	
	5		12			1		5		2								5											13	
		16				5		10										4											14	
									3												1								15	
1,880	14	6	98			335		104	4	2	1				2			70	12	22	12	28	1	3			16	281	5	
11	9,823	7	89			20	1	40	28	2	12				1			221	28	28	1	1	2	3		5	40	9	2	
1		3	4,807			1		3													1	1						9	20	
	8	1	436					50											1		1	1						6	21	
1				11				1													1	1						1	22	
	5				5	1		8	1										5										23	
	2					1		1										1											24	
	12	17	18			19,474		1,474		1								27		8							1	2	25	
1						1	156	4										22		4	11	2	2				3	1,063	2	
1																													26	
									23																				27	
	1							3		186																			28	
4	1					12		2																					29	
																													30	
																													31	
1	29							4																					32	
19								56																					33	
1	18		27			5		5		6																			34	
1	4		1			1																							35	
	8	5	8																										36	
								3																					37	
	15	16	1	1				133	1		7							2,412	15,018		1	5	1					4	38	
1	2	2				1																							39	
	25	5	16					20																					40	
48																													41	
3	3		3			1																							42	
2	12	2	36			1			1																				43	
27	102	1	100			85		5																					44	
																													45	
2																													46	
																													47	
																													48	
																													49	
56	140	14	35		5	223		206	34	3	23	1	18		70		63	7	226		10	8	16	28	5	19		6	24	50
5	39		10			14		31							5		56	1	5										4	51
																														52
																														53
761	1,638	84	72	2	3	382	10	579	20	17	24	1	4	7	122	385	210	219	19	15	74	1	92	262	69	9	11	51	55	54
	12	17	22			5																							2	55
																														56
																														57
5	1	2				1		2																					6	58
																</														

Table
Ethnic Origin and Intended Occupation

No.	Intended Occupation	Total	British																Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	Bulgarian													
<i>Managerial</i>																										
1	Owners, managers, officials.....	825	1	2	4	4	126	82	14	24	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	8	3	1	11					
<i>Professional</i>																										
2	Accountants and auditors.....	233	1	2	1	4	134	82	20	30	2	4	1	1	8	3	1	3	1	12						
3	Architects.....	78	1	1	1	33	20	5	8	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	3						
4	Chemists (other than pharmacists)...	157	1	4	4	81	55	3	20	3	1	4	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	3						
5	Dentists.....	29	1	1	1	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
6	Draughtsmen and designers.....	480	1	7	2	225	160	16	46	3	3	3	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	18						
7	Aeronautical engineers.....	36	1	1	1	28	21	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1						
8	Chemical engineers.....	62	1	1	1	22	14	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1						
9	Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....	224	1	2	2	98	61	17	16	4	8	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1						
10	Forestry engineers.....	6	1	1	1	99	62	8	26	3	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	3						
11	Electrical engineers.....	165	1	1	1	67	49	8	7	3	4	1	7	1	7	2	2	2	2	3						
12	Mechanical engineers.....	196	1	1	1	2	67	49	8	7	3	4	1	7	1	7	2	2	2	3						
13	Metallurgical engineers.....	6	1	1	1	9	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
14	Mining engineers.....	30	1	1	1	9	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
15	Laboratory technicians & assistants n.e.s.).....	363	1	1	1	6	3	137	83	17	31	6	4	1	4	7	1	1	1	6						
16	Graduate nurses.....	1,290	1	1	1	6	3	879	504	156	182	37	8	1	12	6	1	1	1	11						
17	Physicians and surgeons.....	441	1	1	1	2	2	162	94	26	37	5	20	1	25	1	1	1	1	1						
18	Teachers and professors.....	1,396	1	1	1	5	4	691	458	57	138	38	12	2	6	58	1	2	4	38						
19	Other professional workers.....	2,194	1	1	1	5	7	772	531	78	131	32	33	5	16	33	1	2	5	61						
20	TOTAL.....	7,436	1	7	16	37	46	3,447	2,204	418	686	139	1	109	14	50	184	1	11	160						
<i>Clerical</i>																										
21	Stenographers and typists.....	2,567	1	1	1	5	15	8	1,730	1,190	167	340	33	8	1	11	10	2	3	88						
22	Other clerical workers.....	3,293	1	1	1	4	32	16	1,495	902	208	354	31	9	3	52	17	4	29	72						
23	TOTAL.....	5,860	1	1	1	4	9	47	3,225	2,092	375	694	64	17	4	63	27	6	32	160						
<i>Transportation</i>																										
24	Air pilots, captains & mates, railway conductors, locomotive engineers, etc.....	111	1	1	1	1	1	46	22	6	17	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	6						
25	Other transportation workers.....	802	1	2	2	8	13	253	149	41	57	6	2	1	18	1	1	2	16	45						
26	TOTAL.....	913	1	2	3	8	14	299	171	47	74	7	2	1	22	2	1	2	16	51						
<i>Communication</i>																										
27	Communication workers.....	310	1	1	1	2	2	194	119	21	51	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	7						
<i>Commercial</i>																										
28	Commercial travellers and salesmen...	944	1	1	1	4	3	435	305	45	80	5	2	2	8	4	1	1	7	31						
29	Sales clerks.....	786	1	1	1	17	4	378	155	90	130	3	2	2	20	2	1	1	8	25						
30	Other trading workers.....	278	1	1	1	2	2	73	52	6	14	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	14						
31	TOTAL.....	2,008	1	2	3	21	9	886	512	141	224	9	8	5	29	7	2	1	16	70						
<i>Financial</i>																										
32	Financial workers.....	144	1	1	1	1	1	61	43	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4						

of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960

[illegible]

7

of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960—Continued

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	From the U.S.A.	No.
118 82 69 978 143	63 28 35 804 83	8 8 9 67 20			185 9 38 1,495 67		21 7 9 34 25		1 2 6 14 7	1 1 1 5 1		4 3 3 21 15		3 27 3 341 8	18 89 21 332 48		10 17 5 156 12	3 1 1 137 20	1 3 8 9 1	3 3 4 8 10	4 3 4 98 10	2 1 2 18 5	4 8 16 72 22		1 2 2 4 9 1		21 6 20 175 34	2 2 2 1 1	25 52 34 95 160	33 34 37
1,390	1,013	112			1,794	4	96	13	30	7	1	47	1	382	508	32	200	162	11	15	119	28	122		8	15	256	6	349	38
4 310	1 399				2 754			1 14		1 11	2 2	1 15		1 2	6 356		149	1,368	2 9	2 2	22 7		1 75	1 1		1 12	404		73 153	39 40
314	400	50	1		756	5	14	1	11	2	1	15		3	362	11	149	1,370	9	2	22	7	76	1	13	404	2	226	41	
	2				2	3									5	2		3									4		3	42
24	3				5										2	2	2	7			2	5	1			1	5		28	43
24	5				7	3									7	4	2	10			2	5	1			1	9		31	45
70	3	4			30		1	1			1	4			14	2	12				1					1	26	1	7	46
												2			1	1	1				1					1			4	47
												1			1	1	1												5	48
70	3	4			30		1	1			1	7		1	15	3	13	1			2					2	26	1	16	49
3 164 125 23 2 209 104	4 72 13 8 17 15 1 35 3 2				1 90 44 18		2 26 16 2		1 1 3 1			8 9 3 1		1 15 2 1	4 43 2 5		1 16 9 8	3 18 23 1		1 1 1	2 12 2	1 9 10	3 9 10			1 1 1	66 19 10		15 37 8 2	50 51 52 53
2 209 104	17 15 3	8 3			376 23 1		4 21					2		10	39 19	2 1	12 16	29 2			8 2	1 3 6	3 2			1 1	63 18	2	6 54 55	
126 139 33 11 2	35 97 3 2	7 15			22 245 5 8		5 24	1 1	3 1		1 1	5 2		3 22	9 110 13 6	2 15 3 1	27 27 3 2	11 57 1	1 6 1		8 10 4	1 3 4	3 2 3			35 18		6 57 56		
83 142 1 10 1 25	174 65 29 8	9 10 2 4			176 60 2 1		22 19	1 1	1 1			5 9 1		18 3	6 55 3	1 1 3	40 22 3	7 12 2	2 2 2	4 1 3	9 3 3	1 3 10	1 3 1		1 3	22 37	1	9 31 66 67		
106 171 181 149 5	9 6 35 9 2	15 7 25 12			19 15 136 14 1		4 30 3 3	2 1 1		1 1 2		3 1 4		2 15 38	7 19 1	1 65 1	13 56 5	6 52 5			2 2 1	2 4 1	2 19 6			1 1	4 15 89 26		13 16 45 72	
32 172 4					5 60										1 39						1 1	1 3				1 1	8 39		2 17 77	

Table
Ethnic Origin and Intended Occupation

No.	Intended Occupation	Total	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh									
79	Photoengravers and lithographers.....	11				1	1	6	4	1	1										
80	Plasterers and lathers.....	86					1	18	7	5	5	1									5
81	Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	331		1	4	3		78	44	11	22	1				13	1			2	4
82	Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	63				1	1	18	10	1	7					1	1				
83	Radio repairmen.....	152			1			41	27	6	4	4		2		4	1			1	4
84	Sawyers (wood).....	7			1			3	1	1	1										
85	Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	102			3	1		28	17	4	6	1	1		1	2					6
86	Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	254		2	3	1		7	5	1	1						1				1
87	Spinners and weavers.....	65				1		1	1												1
88	Stationary engineers.....	64			2			26	11	2	13							1			2
89	Stonecutters and dressers.....	11						1		1						2					
90	Tailors.....	468		2	5			12	6	2	4					1					5
91	Tanners.....	8						1	1												1
92	Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	234			9			64	47	3	12	2				6					
93	Upholsterers.....	98			5	2		21	6	6	9					1			2		1
94	Welders and flame cutters.....	399				10	9	76	47	11	16	2			1	1	1		5		12
	Other workers—																				
95	in food products.....	103				1		29	14	2	12	1		2		2				1	6
96	in rubber products.....	22				1		5	2	3											
97	in leather & leather products.....	28			1			1	1							1					
98	in textiles.....	99			1	2	1	25	9	11	5					2	1		1	2	3
99	in clothing & textile goods.....	257			4	9		108	41	30	35	2		1	1	4			5	6	
100	in wood products.....	89			2	1		17	10	2	5						6		2		5
101	in pulp, paper, paper products.....	28						15	3	1	11					1	2				2
102	in printing and publishing.....	81			1	1	1	31	16	4	11					3					10
103	in metal.....	264			7			61	37	5	19					2			5		3
104	in non-metallic mineral products.....	88						14	4	3	6										
105	in manufacturing & mechanical.....	753				8	8	253	135	42	67	9				16	5		2	11	21
106	in construction.....	188			2	3		65	34	6	22	3			1	2			1		5
107	TOTAL.....	13,551	6	3	25	289	139	2,450	1,306	380	733	61	7	10	13	200	29		11	149	399
	Labourers																				
108	General Labourers (other than agricul- tural, fishing, logging and mining)...	7,482	12	10	2	16	11	350	160	74	140	6	7	15	6	27	128		4	38	40
	Not Stated																				
109	Not stated and unknown.....	293				2	2	53	21	12	19	1		2		11	1			12	10
110	TOTAL WORKERS.....	53,573	25	39	63	611	364	13,246	7,846	1,827	3,231	342	24	236	55	762	417	6	54	536	1,264
	Dependents																				
111	Wives.....	20,654	2	15	33	135	162	2,797	1,725	311	669	92	4	744	42	148	89	4	8	167	366
112	Children.....	24,626	5	24	31	140	190	3,999	2,458	457	1,003	81	12	331	25	19	127	2	15	269	474
113	Others.....	5,258	1	3	16	67	23	811	519	96	181	15	2	59	11	26	4		57	27	75
114	TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	50,538	8	42	80	342	375	7,607	4,702	864	1,853	188	18	1,134	78	364	256	6	80	463	915
115	TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	104,111	33	81	143	953	739	20,853	12,548	2,691	5,084	530	42	1,370	133	1,126	673	12	134	993	2,179

7

of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960—Concluded

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic Irish	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	From the U.S.A.	No.
23	2			1	16	3								1												5	1	79	
97	16	1		25	25	13							3	22		5	1				2	1	2		1	15	2	80	
21	1			5	5						6		3	4			1								1	1	4	81	
											2																	4	82
15	22	2		9		6	1				3		5	10		2	1	1		3		1				7	10	83	
1	1					3										1										1		84	
24		3		10		3								7		1										5	7	85	
17	47	6		94		13		1	1	1	1		1	7	1	15	7	1		2		1			1	22	1	86	
27	5	4		5		8	1							4		3									1	1	2	87	
3	1	1		2		3			1		1		1	7		1			1		1				1	2	8	88	
1				4										1											2	2		89	
47	67	9	1	154		69		2	2				3	6		31	2	3	1				2		39	6	5	90	
2	3					1																						91	
93		10		6		8								8	1		1		1			3		2	8	14	92		
30	1	1		3		4					1			12		1	3	1				1			6	2	93		
96	18	11		41		4	2	2	2		3		2	38	3	9	13			4	2	1		2	17	16	94		
20	9	7		6		2							1	2		4						3			3	5	95		
6				1		2					1			1		1								1	1	2	96		
4						7								2		4									3	1	97		
11		3		15		12			1					2				1							3	3	7	98	
26	18	5		19		10	1				3		3	5	1	7			1		2		2	2	3	12	99		
14	3	2		4	1	5							1	3		3	1		1		4		1		7	6	100		
4														1														101	
18	5	2		1		1							1	4	1	1						1				4	5	102	
97	2	5		18		4			1		3			17		4	3	1			1	2		1	3	8	9	103	
22	1	2		16		1					1		1	2		3		1		1		6		3	1	9	8	104	
89	19	23		34	1	16	3	2	1		3		9	46	4	26	3	1	1	5	1	6		3	10	22	1	100	
28	1	3		10		8			1		1		1	11	2	4	3			2	2	1			5	5	25	105	
2,860	902	263	1 1	1,825	2	440	18	17	14	3	120		136	759	49	379	283	20	25	106	35	122	3	8	53	799	8	540	107
598	774	83	1..	4,094		32	5	21	6		24	2	24	237	10	175	238	9	6	26	5	8	2	3	17	318	3	65	108
36	8	3	18	2	9	2	2	...		3	...	5	66	1	13	7	1	...	2	4	3	...	1	2	2	2	8	109
6,716	3,357	635	7 7	8,785	23	982	50	109	36	8	280	7	832	2,673	189	1,175	2,185	73	72	429	146	520	9	49	125	1,942	75	4,381	110
1,664	654	256	1 3	5,395	87	550	22	39	18	1	73	19	55	1,108	61	761	1,431	41	31	174	33	93	6	24	61	686	18	2,573	111
1,791	745	180	4 2	5,813	35	724	29	65	16	2	121	11	96	1,709	74	1,000	1,604	44	32	132	46	112	3	31	91	753	32	3,495	112
621	253	136	.. 1	1,315	14	129	40	12	10	1	7	1	30	108	17	246	38	16	23	23	2	17	1	18	21	136	6	798	113
4,076	1,652	572	5 6	12,523	136	1,403	91	116	44	4	201	31	181	2,925	152	2,007	3,073	101	86	329	81	222	10	73	173	1,575	56	6,866	114
10,792	5,009	1,207	1213	21,308	159	2,385	141	225	80	12	481	38	1,013	5,598	341	3,182	5,258	174	158	758	227	742	19	122	298	3,517	131	11,247	115

Table 8

Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories and Yukon
<i>Managerial</i>												
Owners, managers, officials.....	825	4	.....	13	9	181	405	24	5	73	109	2
<i>Professional</i>												
Accountants and auditors.....	283	1	.....	6	2	99	120	7	5	11	32	....
Architects.....	78	.....	.....	2	.....	26	29	5	3	5	8	.....
Chemists (other than pharmacists).....	157	.....	.....	1	3	42	87	6	1	11	6	.....
Dentists.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	4	14	3	2	1	3	.....
Draftsmen and designers.....	480	.....	.....	3	11	165	232	21	3	19	26	.....
Aeronautical engineers.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Chemical engineers.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....	224	.....	.....	5	.....	66	101	7	4	11	30	.....
Forestry engineers.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical engineers.....	165	2	.....	5	.....	80	59	4	2	2	11	.....
Mechanical engineers.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	93	4	2	8	16	.....
Metallurgical engineers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mining engineers.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	2	1	8	3	.....
Laboratory technicians & assistants n.e.s.).....	363	2	1	5	4	74	200	14	7	21	35	.....
Graduate nurses.....	1,290	23	.....	15	10	125	748	46	102	77	143	1
Physicians and surgeons.....	441	23	2	20	6	75	154	46	48	34	33	.....
Teachers and professors.....	1,366	18	3	27	14	233	488	84	46	156	324	3
Other professional workers.....	2,194	14	2	49	29	547	909	88	82	192	273	9
TOTAL.....	7,436	85	8	140	80	1,675	3,276	338	308	562	951	13
<i>Clerical</i>												
Stenographers and typists.....	2,567	7	.....	12	9	634	1,366	46	22	128	340	3
Other clerical workers.....	3,293	6	1	22	13	768	1,771	112	34	195	367	4
TOTAL.....	5,860	13	1	34	22	1,402	3,137	158	56	323	707	7
<i>Transportation</i>												
Air pilots, captains & mates, railway conductors, locomotive engineers, etc.....	111	1	.....	4	3	39	41	2	.....	10	11	.....
Other transportation workers.....	802	3	1	5	6	189	376	43	10	59	105	5
TOTAL.....	913	4	1	9	9	228	417	45	10	69	116	5
<i>Communication</i>												
Communication workers.....	310	2	.....	2	1	48	198	11	6	15	27	.....
<i>Commercial</i>												
Commercial travellers and salesmen.....	944	5	.....	9	6	202	524	38	13	45	101	1
Sales clerks.....	786	2	1	7	5	133	471	22	9	54	81	1
Other trading workers.....	278	1	1	3	2	65	148	9	2	11	36	.....
TOTAL.....	2,008	8	2	19	13	400	1,143	69	24	110	218	2

Table 8

Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960—Continued

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories and Yukon
<i>Financial</i>												
Financial workers.....	144	1	.....	3	.....	48	68	3	.....	8	13	.....
<i>Service</i>												
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	675	.....	.....	6	2	156	406	21	4	34	45	1
Nurses' aides.....	627	1	.....	3	2	112	317	26	23	50	92	1
Cooks.....	391	.....	.....	1	6	143	148	15	5	24	48	1
Domestic servants.....	5,793	6	2	89	15	1,941	2,864	155	64	282	374	1
Other non-professional service workers.....	1,277	3	1	16	9	392	602	35	20	57	139	3
TOTAL.....	8,763	10	3	115	34	2,744	4,337	252	116	447	698	7
<i>Agricultural</i>												
Farmers and agriculturists.....	105	2	.....	10	3	5	27	3	3	15	37	.....
Farm labourers.....	5,216	3	4	43	19	944	2,830	281	155	478	457	2
TOTAL.....	5,321	5	4	53	22	949	2,857	284	158	493	494	2
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>												
Fishermen.....	32	.....	1	9	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Trappers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushmen and lumbermen.....	156	.....	.....	9	3	14	65	2	2	13	48	.....
TOTAL.....	188	.....	1	18	4	16	71	2	2	13	61	.....
<i>Mining</i>												
Miners.....	440	1	.....	1	3	35	318	19	7	21	34	1
Oil field workers.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Other workers in mines, quarries.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	2	.....	5	3	.....
TOTAL.....	479	1	.....	2	3	39	336	21	7	30	39	1
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>												
Airplane mechanics and repairmen.....	67	1	.....	2	.....	30	22	2	.....	6	3	1
Automobile mechanics and repairmen.....	851	1	1	10	2	202	448	37	22	51	76	1
Bakers.....	413	1	.....	3	2	83	206	26	8	42	41	1
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen.....	102	.....	.....	1	.....	23	56	7	2	11	2	.....
Boilermakers, platers.....	29	1	.....	.....	2	5	15	.....	1	2	3	.....
Brick and stone masons.....	942	.....	.....	4	.....	213	537	35	33	62	55	3
Butchers and meat cutters.....	359	.....	.....	2	2	89	179	21	7	23	36	.....
Butter and cheese makers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	292	.....	.....	.....	1	53	147	16	17	30	28	.....
Carpenters.....	1,246	.....	1	13	7	254	640	62	43	103	121	2
Compositors and typesetters.....	150	.....	.....	.....	1	40	78	11	3	14	3	.....
Construction machinery operators.....	82	.....	.....	.....	1	17	29	3	4	15	13	.....
Coremakers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	676	1	.....	6	2	259	312	21	8	34	33	.....
Electricians and wiremen.....	737	1	1	18	8	165	370	33	38	39	63	1
Electroplaters.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furriers.....	85	.....	.....	2	.....	40	28	12	.....	.....	3	.....
Glove makers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers and watchmakers.....	104	.....	.....	2	.....	43	34	8	1	4	12	.....

Table 8

Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants Calendar Year 1960—Concluded

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories and Yukon
Leather cutters.....	1						1					
Machine operators.....	356	1		2		78	227	9	3	12	23	1
Machinists.....	358	1		4		66	218	11	13	16	29	
Mechanics and repairmen.....	1,055	1		9	3	326	512	56	20	48	78	2
Metal fitters and assemblers.....	518			4	2	99	300	20	9	36	46	2
Milliners.....	17					9	6					
Millwrights.....	12					2	8					
Moulders.....	75					17	46			6	2	
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	622			5	2	120	329	31	22	51	62	
Patternmakers.....	15					14	1				1	
Phot engravers and lithographers.....	11					1	8					
Plasterers and lathers.....	86				1	19	34	9	3	6	13	
Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	331	1		1	1	42	162	32	34	29	29	
Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	63					11	37	6	4	3	2	
Radio repairmen.....	152			1	2	48	66	8	3	10	14	
Sawyers (wood).....	7						6			1		
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	102				1	22	57	6	6	5	5	
Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	254			7		92	113	8	6	16	12	
Spinners and weavers.....	65			2		24	32	3		2	2	
Stationary engineers.....	64					11	33	2	2	9	7	
Stonecutters and dressers.....	11					4	4	2			1	
Tailors.....	468			15	3	176	209	19	4	22	20	
Tanners.....	8					1	5	1			1	
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	234		1	2		30	173	6	3	6	13	
Upholsterers.....	98			1		14	56	10	1	6	10	
Welders and flame cutters.....	399	2		3		97	211	16	23	18	29	
Other workers												
in food products.....	103			2		26	46	9	4	8	8	
in rubber products.....	22				1	3	13		1	1	3	
in leather & leather products.....	28				1	9	14		1	2	1	
in textiles.....	99			1		42	42	3		3	8	
in clothing & textile goods.....	257		1	2		50	154	16		7	27	
in wood products.....	89			1		18	35	2		3	30	
in pulp, paper, paper products.....	28			1		8	12			1	6	
in printing and publishing.....	81					17	49	3	2	3	7	
in metal.....	264			2	2	54	153	17	7	15	14	
in non-metallic mineral products.....	84					21	44	5	1	10	7	
in manufacturing & mechanical.....	753	3		10	7	163	414	22	15	60	59	
in construction.....	188	2		3	2	36	100	14	4	14	13	
TOTAL.....	13,551	18	5	142	57	3,279	7,070	646	378	866	1,076	14
Labourers												
General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining).....	7,482	6		44	10	2,058	4,161	303	71	288	536	5
Not Stated												
Not stated and unknown.....	293			1		60	145	14	1	40	32	
TOTAL WORKERS.....	53,573	157	25	595	264	13,127	27,621	2,170	1,142	3,337	5,077	58
Dependents												
Wives.....	20,654	49	21	232	128	4,242	11,203	869	382	1,447	2,053	28
Children.....	24,626	86	25	272	192	5,250	13,024	1,132	486	1,824	2,311	24
Others.....	5,258	14	12	111	50	1,155	2,643	166	77	341	679	10
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	50,538	149	58	615	370	10,647	26,870	2,167	945	3,612	5,043	62
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	104,111	306	83	1,210	634	23,774	54,491	4,337	2,087	6,949	10,120	120

Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

One of the most remarkable features of Indian Affairs today is the rapid rate of growth of the Indian population. From 1954 to 1959, the two most recent Indian census years, the population rose from 151,558 to 179,126. By March 31, 1961, it was more than 185,000.

Concurrent with the population increase is a growing movement of Indians away from reserves. Approximately 26 per cent of the Indians live off reserves, the majority in non-Indian communities.

A direct reflection of the greatly expanded Indian population and the growing movement of Indians away from reserves is to be found in the intensification and broadening of programs in the fields of education, economic development and social welfare. Increased demands have also been made on the Branch engineering and construction program and in Indian reserves and trusts management.

Indians are being encouraged to assume a greater degree of responsibility in the management of their affairs. The Branch is helping them to participate fully in the social and economic life of the nation. Such assistance, in the form of higher education, trades training, placement in employment and other Branch-sponsored programs, is reinforced by the response of provincial and private agencies, for example in social welfare.

Branch specialists, working in co-operation with the National Employment Service, helped a larger number of Indians to find regular employment. There was also a considerable increase in the number of those who were placed in short-term jobs compared with the previous year. Another feature of the economic development program was the placing of a substantial number of cattle on reserves in the western provinces under rotating herd plans.

Twenty-nine bands in Ontario now administer their public assistance programs on the same basis as non-Indian municipalities. This arrangement has been made possible through the extension of the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act to Indian bands and the application of Section 68 of the Indian Act. Another progressive welfare measure was the participation by numerous bands in the National Winter Works Incentive Program. During the year social welfare and educational assistance was provided to certain classes of non-Indians domiciled on Indian reserves.

For the second year in succession the increase in Indian enrolment at non-Indian schools exceeded the increase in enrolment at Indian schools. The non-Indian school enrolment rose from 9,479 to 10,822 and the Indian school enrolment from 31,158 to 32,293. The number of Indian students enrolled in post-elementary school courses exceeded 3,000, of whom 2,663 were in high school grades, and the remainder in vocational training schools, universities and other institutions.

Progress in reserves and trusts management included the transfer to 30 bands of control over the expenditure of their revenue funds, in whole or in part. New Indian Mining Regulations made by the Governor in Council were scheduled to come into effect on April 1, 1961.

The Branch developed new types of house plans for the Indians and continued its research into the use of new materials for the construction of day schools. Assistance was provided to Indian bands in the design and execution

of various projects including bridges and community halls. Increased attention was given to road construction, sanitation matters, water and sewage facilities on several reserves.

A new administrative region for the District of Mackenzie was established with headquarters at Fort Smith. A new agency was added and the office located at Fort Simpson.

In 1960 a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons continued the work of a similar Committee appointed in 1959 to examine and consider the Indian Act and to investigate and report upon Indian administration.

Band Councils

Indian band councils are the equivalent of local government bodies in rural municipalities and have much the same powers and duties. As provided by the Indian Act they may make by-laws about health, traffic, the prevention of disorderly conduct, weed control, game and fish management, public works, and other matters on the reserves. The councils of bands in an advanced stage of development may be granted the power to make by-laws to raise funds through taxation or licensing and to spend such moneys. Band councils also have certain responsibilities with regard to the expenditure of band funds, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership. They are encouraged to assume a greater degree of responsibility for the management of welfare assistance, community planning and economic development. On many reserves band councils have established school committees to stimulate interest in education.

Band council members come to office under an elective system provided for in the Indian Act or they are chosen according to band custom. Approximately three out of every five bands follow the elective system whereby the chief and one councillor for every one hundred members of the band are elected for a two-year term.

During the year band councils enacted 30 by-laws of which one was for the raising and expenditure of money. This brought the total number of by-laws passed under the Indian Act to 275. Of this total 42 are money by-laws. Twenty-eight bands may now pass money by-laws.

Indian bands held 191 elections. Of the chiefs and councillors at present in office under the elective system 81 are women. Nine women hold office under band custom. Five bands adopted the elective system in the past year.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Division which is responsible for co-ordinating and directing Indian employment and programs to promote the economic advancement of the Indian people completed its full first year of operation. The employment placement program, in both urban and rural areas, recorded more placements than in the previous year, despite an increase in unemployment generally. New fishery projects were established, and Indian trappers had a better year. There was a widespread increase in cattle raising. A good start was made on the organization of economic development research and surveys. In all these undertakings, the active co-operation of federal and provincial government departments and other agencies was sought, and their response was most gratifying.

Briefs presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs included comments and suggestions on matters pertaining to economic development. These are carefully studied as a guide in planning.

Employment Placement Program

The employment placement program is to assist Indians to become established in a greater variety of occupations and to develop on their behalf job openings in urban and rural areas.

The National Employment Service has assumed responsibility for the placement of carefully selected Indians in regular employment under this program. The over-all task of selection and establishment in the non-Indian community, falls to the placement specialists of the Branch.

In addition to placement staff at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, North Bay, Toronto, Quebec and Amherst, a new officer was appointed to cover the Mackenzie Region. At the year-end, establishment of a placement officer in the Yukon Territory was pending, with positions at Prince George, Calgary, The Pas, and London planned for 1961-62. Further expansion is in prospect.

From March 1, 1960 to February 28, 1961, 431 selected Indians sought assistance through the permanent placement program. Of these 293 were established in regular employment, and a further 100 were awaiting placement at the end of that period. This program still places emphasis on careful selection and training rather than large numbers of placements. In October, a meeting of administrative, education and placement staff was held at Edmonton to consider the need for special academic upgrading and social training programs to prepare Indians from the ages of 16-25 years for regular employment. As an outcome, courses of this kind were held at Edmonton and Prince Albert and a course at Regina was given for a second time. Further expansion of this training under the sponsorship of the Education Division is planned for 1961-62. Authority was received to extend permanent placement measures, in particular on-the-job training, to rural areas as well as urban centres, thus making it possible to establish Indians in regular employment in a wider range of occupations.

In general employment, the placement officers, in co-operation with the regional wildlife specialists, helped Indians secure some 4,026 short-term or casual jobs. This figure does not include jobs obtained by the Indians themselves or by the Indian Agency staffs.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

The employment of Indians in various occupations and projects is referred to in "The Provincial Picture" section. The following are considered to be employment programs of major significance: The recruitment through the joint efforts of the National Employment Service and Branch field staff of 1,413 Indians from Alberta and Saskatchewan reserves to the beetfields of Southern Alberta; the employment of 1,200 Manitoba Indians in similar work in their province; the clearing of 40 miles of road in the Yellowknife area, N.W.T., using 130 Indians under a Branch-administered program carried out in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Public Works; the employment of close to 150 Indians in similar work in the Yukon under a clearing program directed by Public Works; the placement of 69 Indians in winter works projects in the National Parks in Alberta; a joint program with the Province under which a Branch representative assisted in the placement of Indians and Metis with various employers at the Grand Rapids hydro-electric project in Manitoba resulting in 120 Indians and 60 Metis being employed at the peak of the construction season; through liaison with Defence Construction Limited the placement of close to 40 Indians on the construction of defence facilities at Moosonee, in Northern Ontario; the creation of full employment at Walpole Island through the placement of Indians on construction work connected with the St. Clair River project; in co-operation with the Quebec Hydro Commission, the placement of Bersimis and Pointe Bleue Indians on the Manicouagan River hydro-electric project which will offer continuing employment during the 10 to 12 years required for completion.

Although job opportunities for Indians generally were affected by the slower rate of economic growth of the country, hydro-electric and mining developments offered increased employment openings in some areas. The Iron Ore Company program at Schefferville provided almost full employment to local Indians until last fall when its operations were reduced by almost 50 per cent, and there was work on projects at Lac Jeannine, Wabush and Port Cartier, in Northern Quebec.

Labour force surveys have shown the extent of Indian unemployment, the low level of education and skills, and the urgent need for special training programs preparatory to placement. These surveys have also shown how Indians can be moved into employment as indicated by the placement, through the National Employment Service, of 50 from Manitoulin Island, in forestry operations. Studies of the Indian labour forces on Vancouver Island and at Bella Bella on the Coast have indicated that Indians are interested in relocating from fishing to forestry and other types of employment and that placement staff are needed to help them. Through liaison with Canadian Labour Congress officers in Ottawa, placement officers attended regional union conferences to interpret the placement program and to establish closer relationships with union officials to facilitate Indian employment.

In promoting the integration of Indians into Canada's wage economy, the Branch continues to be faced with such basic problems as a general lack of education, suitable work skills, orientation to the non-Indian community and the necessary motivation to make the transition.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The use of the annually renewable resources is still one of the most important single factors in the economy of Indians, both from the number employed and income earned. In the more isolated areas, resources utilization is not only the mainstay of the Indian economy but a way of life.

The principal cash crop of Indians is fur. The program of developing and managing that resource has been carried out in co-operation with the various provincial and territorial administrations, either by formal agreement, as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; by informal arrangement or on a project basis, as in Quebec; or as the opportunity presented itself with other administrations. The formal agreement with Ontario ended on March 31, 1960, and is at present under study on a two-year extension basis with a view to a new agreement with a probable term of 10 years, and likely to embrace all annually renewable resources. The supplementary agreement with Manitoba is held in suspense pending completion of the hydro-electric power development at Grand Rapids and more exact information on the extent to which the Summerberry muskrat area will be affected by the power project.

Through rehabilitation and management techniques developed over the past two decades, production is being maintained at a high level, subject to local and seasonal fluctuations due to disease or other uncontrollable factors. The price of raw furs which has declined substantially over the past 10 years appears to have stabilized, but at a level much too low in relation to the prices the Indians must pay for goods and services to provide more than a bare subsistence during the trapping season; and this level of prices does not yield a surplus to see them through the off-season. In many areas, through increased production, the dollar income has actually increased but real income is lower.

As a result of the reduction in income from trapping there has been a reduction in advances by traders amounting, in some instances, to complete withdrawal of the credit upon which the fur trade has traditionally operated. As a result, the Branch has been required to make advances on a scale designed to enable the Indians to reach their trapping areas and remain there long enough

to establish a good trapline. These advances have generally been made on a repayable basis and the repayment record is fair to good.

Coupled with the increase in advances was an increase in marketing services through the established auctions and, in addition, the Branch co-operated with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and the Ontario Trappers Association in the establishment of a new fur auction at North Bay. This has already benefitted Indians, not only through increased prices for pelts placed on sale, but through an increase at the local level due in part to the presence of a competitive and readily accessible outlet for their furs.

As a means of stimulating greater demand for Canadian furs and, consequently, higher prices for Indians, co-operation was again extended to other federal departments and the various provincial administrations through the Canadian Fur Council which participated in fur shows in Paris and Frankfurt. In addition, assistance was afforded the Fur Trade Association of Canada in staging a special showing of Canadian wild furs at the annual convention and fur fashion preview at which developments in styles and modes are presented to the trade. This program was given excellent news coverage and a television network presentation urging Canadian women to "buy Canadian".

Although accurate figures of all individual incomes from fur trapping are not available, it is estimated, on the basis of the known production, that the Indian share of this annual resource harvest amounts to approximately \$6,750,000.

Because incomes from trapping are inadequate the Branch has, in increasing measure, assisted Indians to become established in the commercial fishing industry, especially in the inland lake fisheries. Nets and other fishing equipment have been provided on a repayable basis and the Indians have been assisted in the construction of packing sheds, ice houses and other shore installations including a few freezers. The Branch has also provided supervision and instruction in proper fishing methods and quality control to ensure that Indians make available to the trade a quality product.

To ensure that the price paid to Indians is commensurate with the quality of the product, the Branch has, at the request of the Indians concerned and subject to their approval, offered the production of organized projects on a sealed tender basis. This type of assistance is increasing, and young Indians are being trained in management at the lake level in anticipation of the day when Indians will, themselves, take over the management of their fisheries projects with only intermittent and casual supervision by the Branch.

Organized on a project basis at the present time are: a goldeye fishery at Lake Claire in the Athabaska Agency; a winter fishery at Hay river in the Fort Smith Agency; a trap net experiment on Lake Winnipeg in the Clandeboye Agency; summer fisheries at 34 locations in the Kenora, Port Arthur, Nakina and Sioux Lookout Agencies; sturgeon and char fisheries in the James Bay Agency; a sturgeon fishery in the Abitibi Agency and a salmon fishery in the Bersimis Agency. To these must be added extensive participation in the general fisheries in the various provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Manitoba and, to a lesser degree, in the Atlantic Provinces and Northwest Territories.

Indians also participate in very substantial measure in the Pacific coast fisheries although they are experiencing much difficulty in keeping abreast of technological advances in development of new types of gear and sonar devices, most of which are beyond the capacity of the Indians to purchase.

The total income of Indians from commercial fisheries is estimated at approximately the same figure as last year, just over \$5,000,000, the decline in returns from the Pacific coast fisheries being offset by increased incomes from the inland lakes.

Locally important resource harvests are wild rice picking in Southern Ontario, the Rainy River area of western Ontario and in south-eastern Manitoba,

and blueberry gathering in the same areas and in locations nearer to the large centres in Quebec. The value of wild rice to Indians was \$275,000 and it is estimated that slightly more than that amount was derived from the blueberry crop. Some income was also obtained from digging seneca and gensing roots and gathering of other medicinal herbs.

In addition to incomes earned directly from resources, Indians derived substantial amounts from processing of the products and participation in such ancillary vocations as guiding. The total income from fish processing was about \$1,000,000, most of which was earned in the Pacific coast canneries. It is estimated that double that amount was earned by Indian guides, particularly in Quebec and Ontario.

In isolated areas especially, the value of large and small game, domestic fisheries and meat produced as a by-product of trapping operation outweighs, in terms of subsistence, the cash income derived from direct harvesting or processing of the resource itself. For instance, each moose in an area where canned or preserved meats sell at over \$1 per pound would be worth, in replacement value, not less than \$500; and on that basis, deer would be valued at nearly \$100 each, geese at \$10, ducks at \$2 and partridge, ptarmigan, etc., at \$1 each. Indians in Canada produce over 200,000 beaver annually which provides them with over 4,000,000 pounds of highly nutritious meat. Investigations place the subsistence value of game fur animals in the Northwest Territories at over \$1,000,000 annually. On that basis, the value in all of Canada, much of which is far more productive and fully utilized than the Northwest Territories, would approach \$20,000,000. To this must be added the value of 20,000,000 pounds of fish taken in domestic fisheries, which figure is projected on a survey in two provinces by trained personnel not connected with the Branch.

All aspects of the program are under constant review with a view to further development. In addition to guide's courses, a start has been made on training programs—such as a yawl-building course at Island Lake, Manitoba, and instruction in methods of processing fur and fish for the market—designed to expand Indian participation in a vocation which is their natural heritage.

Agricultural Assistance

The formation of Indian agricultural committees was encouraged, in order to arouse interest in farming and farm management problems and to promote Indian leadership.

Agricultural conferences were held, notably the fifth annual Alberta conference at Edmonton, where 27 Indian delegates from 20 bands extended their agenda to employment outside agriculture, and a conference at Peguis Reserve, Manitoba, where 24 Indian delegates from reserves in the area dealt mainly with the management of cattle. In addition to promoting Indian leadership, these conferences help the Branch and the Indian Councils to adapt their program to the needs of the industry so that it can be developed on a sound and practical basis.

Financial help to Indians engaged in farming continued, with expenditures from appropriation for many purposes, including new equipment, breaking and fencing, seeding and fertilizing, drainage, livestock, materials for weed control, gasoline, oil and grease.

Thirty bulls were purchased to establish new herds and provide replacements.

A plan was introduced, whereby it is hoped the supply of bulls for the use of Indian cattle owners at Saddle Lake in Alberta will become the responsibility of the individuals concerned. A special committee of Indian band members worked out a comprehensive bull replacement plan. Under this plan, Indians make a financial contribution towards the cost of bulls, if possible; one-third of the price is provided from appropriation; and up to \$200 for each bull is covered

by a loan from Band funds. A condition of the plan is that the assistance from appropriation will be given only once per individual, and replacements will be the responsibility of the Indians concerned. Since April 1, 1960, seven individuals have purchased their bulls under this plan.

Thirty-eight herds were purchased and placed with selected Indians on reserves in the four western provinces for periods of one to four years, under rotating herd plans. Participants will retain offspring, and pass herds to other individuals.

A drainage survey under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was undertaken in the Fisher River Agency, Manitoba, and the Division helped to finance an irrigation project in the Williams Lake Agency, B.C.

Indian farmers participated in the special acreage payments from the federal government to western grain producers, at the rate of \$1 per cultivated acre up to a maximum of 200 acres.

It was decided to check into the branding of cattle, with a view to removing any anomalies or differences between the legal requirements for Indian-owned herds and those owned by non-Indians, and to encourage Indians to register their own brands under provincial legislation.

Sawmill Operations

As an aid to the welfare housing program a portable sawmill was purchased for the construction of houses at Fort Good Hope, N.W.T. The Division continued to assist in sawmill operations, and expenditures were made for gasoline, oil and repairs to equipment. Sawmills provide employment and training to Indians, and also supply lumber for their homes.

Research and Surveys

In September 1960, an economist joined the staff of the Division to organize a new section to deal with economic development research and surveys. The section will perform the following functions:

- (1) planning and co-ordinating of economic development studies and preparation of economic development plans for selected reserves;
- (2) direction and liaison for special studies pertaining to economic development of Indian economies;
- (3) collection and tabulation of statistics on resources;
- (4) provision of information on economic development elsewhere in the country and abroad.

An economic development study was set up for the Blood Reserve, and plans were being made for a marketing study for fish and fur from Northern Ontario. A beginning was made on the gathering of statistics and information on economic development.

Handicraft

Indian handicraft production, according to returns from the field, was estimated at approximately \$590,000 in 1960-61, compared with \$560,000 in the previous year. Estimated sales were again in excess of \$400,000. Many articles are produced by the Indians for their own use, and most sales are made locally or through independent arrangements with marketing outlets.

The Indian Affairs Branch marketing service at Ottawa shipped orders worth \$15,362, and paid \$10,047 for articles produced by Indian craft workers at Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Maria.

This year's increase of some \$5,000 in sales from this outlet seems to indicate greater interest in genuine Indian-made handicraft despite the continued competition from imported and factory-made articles of Indian design. A distinctive tag in the shape of a maple leaf is attached to all articles sold through the Branch, and similar tags are available to Indian craft workers who sell through their own outlets.

During the period, 4,722 hospital garments valued at \$9,016 were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare under a non-profit arrangement, and \$4,153 was paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs making hospital clothing. The handicraft section also handled 421 parcels or cartons of welfare clothing and 196 parcels of school supplies.

Revolving Fund Loans

The Revolving Fund enables Indians on reserves to get credit and 135 loans were approved in 1960-61 amounting to \$177,029, compared with 100 loans approved last year for \$109,229. Most of the loans were to buy farm machinery and livestock. Loans were also granted for fishing boats and equipment; trucks and school buses; stock and equipment for mink farming; bombardiers for taxi and freight purposes; timber operations and contracting businesses; handicrafts and other purposes.

As of March 31, 1961 a cash balance of \$450,555 out of the \$1,000,000 Revolving Fund was still available for loans. There were 581 accounts which represent unpaid principal balances of \$498,857, compared to 545 accounts and \$462,767 respectively at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of grants being approved annually has remained about the same in the last few years, with 23 grants for 1960-61 compared with 21 in the previous fiscal year. Altogether, 1,621 grants have been approved since 1945, representing an investment of \$3,709,235.08 for the following purposes:

Land and buildings.....	\$ 327,164.08
Building materials.....	1,793,127.57
Clearing.....	84,907.65
Stock and equipment.....	1,031,740.16
Forestry equipment.....	19,665.14
Commercial fishing equipment.....	211,233.82
Fur farming.....	36,190.45
Household equipment.....	205,206.21
	<hr/>
	\$3,709,235.08

A total of 1,107 veterans have been notified that they have qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of grants.

Welfare

Public Assistance

Relief food assistance is administered by the Branch on the basis of dollar value orders or by cheque. As of March 31, 1961, administration by cheque had been authorized for 233 bands, representing approximately 38 per cent of the total Indian population. In addition, 13 bands representing approximately 3 per cent of the population received assistance in cash from Band Funds.

Sixteen bands (representing approximately 70 per cent of the Indians) in the Southern Ontario Region and 13 bands (representing approximately 15 per cent) in Northern Ontario are now administering their own public assistance programs on the same basis as non-Indian municipalities. These bands represent approximately 10 per cent of the total Canadian Indian population.

The arrangement under which certain Indian bands administer their own public assistance programs is made possible through the General Welfare Assistance Act of Ontario and application of Section 68 of the Indian Act. Needy persons of the bands apply to Indian Band Welfare Administrators who have the same authority and responsibility as Welfare Administrators appointed in non-Indian municipalities and all assistance is granted by these officials.

Eighty per cent of the cost of assistance granted is refunded directly to the Band, 30 per cent by the province and 50 percent by federal contributions under the Unemployment Assistance Act. The bands administer their own programmes, pay the normal municipal share from their own funds and deal directly with the province. This progressive measure is being energetically encouraged by Ontario in co-operation with the Branch. Discussions with additional bands are proceeding and it is expected that the programme will be extended during 1961-62.

The major items in the Welfare Division Operation and Maintenance Vote are for food, fuel, clothing for destitute Indians, including children attending non-Indian schools, household equipment and burial costs for indigents. Food makes up about 70 per cent of the total cost.

Despite unemployment costs of providing assistance remained relatively stable. In the food component, which is the most reliable index, costs were up only 18.6 per cent compared with an increase of 38.7 per cent recorded the previous year. A special survey conducted in February of 1961, a peak for relief costs, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent in the number of households requiring assistance.

This trend was primarily due to the special winter works programs, the stability resulting from the standardization of rates of assistance and the changes in methods and procedures introduced in April of 1959.

Otherwise, the factors tending to increase costs continued to exercise an upward pressure. In addition to unemployment, the principal factors were the cumulative increase in population of about 3 per cent a year; the continued mechanization and automation in basic industries on which Indians have traditionally relied; and the tendency for Indians to return to their homes on reserves as employment in Canadian and American municipalities became more difficult to secure.

In April 1960 the Minister announced that essential welfare and educational assistance would in future be provided for certain non-Indians domiciled on Indian reserves. These include women of Indian origin who have lost their Indian status through enfranchisement or marriage, but who have no alternative but to return to friends and relatives on the reserves for various reasons such as the death of their husbands or serious illness in the family.

Up to the present there has been no satisfactory means whereby essential help could be provided to these women and their children. It has been decided, therefore, on humanitarian grounds, that educational and welfare assistance will be granted to these people on reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as though they had Indian status. Approximately 7,240 individuals were affected. This policy has been most valuable in meeting the needs and problems of families on reserves which may include one or more persons of non-Indian status.

Winter Employment Programs

Considerable success was experienced through employment programs on reserves timed to coincide with periods of low employment. These have served to provide jobs for many Indians who would otherwise have been idle; have arrested the upward trend in relief costs; have created a number of worthwhile assets on the reserves themselves; and have done much to prevent deterioration of morale resulting from dependency on relief.

An amount of \$250,000 was made available for a Branch-sponsored employment program designed for Indian bands who did not have sufficient funds to participate in the National Winter Works Incentive Program. Where possible Superintendents discussed proposed projects with Band Councils and their response was excellent. About 25,000 man-days of employment was provided for Indians of 127 reserves. About 50 per cent of the works projects were clearing and brushing of new roads or rights-of-way on reserves. Other work included improving forestry stands, cutting saw logs for housing, cleaning and clearing reserve sites, building docks, improving irrigation works.

Added to the above, Indian bands with sufficient funds participated in the Winter Works Incentive Program. Fifty-five separate projects were approved, totalling \$324,000 and employed 791 men for 19,420 man-days.

An accelerated works program was also carried out. A number of projects scheduled for next year were completed during the winter, creating much-needed employment. This accelerated program saw 185 separate projects undertaken at an estimated cost of \$804,500.

Community Organization

Band Councils and voluntary organizations are involved in a broad range of community activities which are making a substantial contribution to the betterment of reserve conditions.

One hundred and sixty-two Homemakers' Clubs provide opportunities for Indian women to meet socially, learn modern methods of homemaking and child care, develop handicraft skills and take a part in community affairs. Three conventions were held and delegates from Northern Ontario, Southern Ontario and Quebec Clubs met to exchange ideas and experiences, to study organization methods and to plan future programs. Groups in Quebec are considering joining with the non-Indian women in the Women's Institute and Le Cercle des Fermières.

In addition, organizations such as Home and School Associations, agricultural societies, church groups, Alcoholics Anonymous, health, welfare and education committees are developing community programs which have a positive influence on family and community life, in co-operation with Band Councils and the Branch. Young people take part in sports and recreation programs organized on reserves and Indian boys and girls are members of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and 4-H Clubs. Indians have been appointed to the Board of Directors of two Ontario Children's Aid Societies, A Youth Guidance Committee organized on the Sechelt Reserve in British Columbia under the direction of the local magistrate has reduced the number of young offenders.

The Branch promotes community organization by providing courses for Indian leaders and by giving guidance and direction to community activities. Training facilities are made available through the co-operation of other organizations including university extension departments and provincial departments of education. A broad range of community projects are carried on by the Cape Breton Island Indians under the leadership and direction of the Extension Department of the St. Francis Xavier University. The Extension Department of Laval University assists in planning and conducting leadership training programs for French-speaking Indians, The Community Programs Branch of the Ontario Department of Education arranges training sessions in the management of community affairs for chiefs and councillors. Women attend craft courses and young people take part in Teenage Counselling Courses held at the Quetico Conference and Training Centre. A folkschool sponsored jointly by the Branch and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Departments of Education has become an annual event. Manitoba Indians participate in a leadership training course arranged by the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg which also includes representatives of Metis communities.

Child Care

The provision of child care continues to expand, particularly in provinces where child-caring agencies extend their services to dependent and neglected Indian children on reserves. Such services were provided during the year under formal agreements with Children's Aid Societies in Ontario, and as an accepted part of normal services by the Provincial Welfare Field Service in British Columbia, without an agreement. Child welfare authorities in other provinces are considering similar services and negotiations are proceeding.

The number of children in care as of December 31, 1960 was:

Prince Edward Island.....	16
Nova Scotia.....	144
New Brunswick.....	77
Quebec.....	72
Ontario.....	459
Manitoba.....	109
Saskatchewan.....	148
Alberta.....	47
British Columbia.....	359
Northwest Territories.....	26
Yukon.....	19
	<hr/> 1,476

Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances and Other Social Allowances

The following table shows the number of accounts as at December 31, 1960:

	F.A.	O.A.S.	O.A.A.	B.P.A.	D.P.A.	Other Social Allowances
P.E.I.....	25	11	—	2	1	5
Nova Scotia.....	414	94	21	5	7	71
N.B.....	383	74	34	7	3	46
Quebec.....	2,165	497	210	12	65	138
Ontario.....	6,357	1,375	544	61	217	452
Manitoba.....	3,599	645	303	33	15	26
Sask.....	3,866	491	251	57	22	60
Alberta.....	2,986	430	279	44	24	199
B.C.....	5,546	913	416	104	65	67
N.W.T.....	861	178	94	16	8	7
Yukon.....	401	104	33	3	4	4
	<hr/> 26,603	<hr/> 4,812	<hr/> 2,185	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 431	<hr/> 1,068

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of handicapped Indians in Manitoba is undertaken on a contract basis by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba. A caseload of 79 persons was being carried as of March 31, 1960. Of continued interest has been the Evaluation and Social Adjustment Centre at Brandon where young Indian adults are helped to prepare themselves for urban living. A period of a few months' residence is usually followed by employment, on-the-job training or vocational training, and by supervision and guidance as required. As a result of this project, started in 1957, 112 Indians whose average schooling was not above grade five, and whose work experience had largely been confined to seasonal, short-term, unskilled manual labour, have been assisted in finding full-time employment compatible with their physical capabilities. Through direct taxation alone, those in this group are repaying the money invested in their futures at the rate of approximately \$17,000 per year.

In Saskatchewan, the Council for Crippled Children and Adults has been operating a small program for handicapped Indians and is planning to expand it in 1961-62.

In Alberta, the rehabilitation program is, in part, being combined with the Upgrading and Social Orientation Training Program being introduced for young Indians on reserves who wish assistance towards establishing themselves in urban employment.

In other provinces, physically handicapped Indians are helped individually, often through benefits available under Schedule "R" of the Canadian Vocational Training Agreements between the federal and provincial governments.

Rehabilitation services are increasingly extended through after-care agencies, including the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, and Parole and Probation Officers, to Indians released from reform institutions. Efforts have been particularly significant in Ontario.

Housing and Reserve Development

Standards of housing on reserves continued to improve and there is increasing interest in better sanitary and other facilities. With hydro services extended to many reserves more houses are wired for electrical services.

Some 1,225 houses were completed and starts made on 247 additional units. The total cost was \$3,841,519 of which Welfare appropriation contributed 57 per cent or \$2,192,950. The balance was paid by Band Fund and by individual Indians. The year's program included the repair of 2,906 homes, at a cost of \$524,110, of which Welfare appropriation contributed 34.6 per cent or \$180,870. Following the trend of the past few years, costs of housing increased, reflecting improved standards of construction, provision of better facilities and increased material and labour costs.

The second intensive housing survey to determine the total housing problem confronting the Branch in all Indian communities was carried out during the year. It revealed that about 23.7 per cent of Indian families are living in below-standard houses. Principally because of the rapid rate of family formation and changes in housing needs due to changing economic conditions, the demand for houses continues to increase and it is becoming more difficult to reduce the backlog. The situation was particularly severe this year as unfavourable economic conditions tended to discourage movement away from the reserve, while a number of families found it necessary to return.

As part of a comprehensive review and modification of existing programs to meet changing conditions and increasing demand, a model home was constructed at the Peguis Central Day School, Peguis Reserve, Manitoba. This home was expertly constructed and beautifully furnished by the students and was viewed enthusiastically by representative members of a number of reserves. It was a practical illustration of what can be achieved by new design, Indian participation and community effort.

The results of these studies and the information secured through trial projects are being incorporated in a revised housing program and a procedure for loans to provide for the increased number of better homes needed in most Indian communities. It is hoped that this program will result in more and better housing primarily through greater participation by individuals and communities.

Education

Enrolment

The number of Indian pupils enrolled was 43,115, an increase of 2,478 over last year. In addition 2,363 students were likely to be enrolled in non-Indian schools.

Indian schools had an enrolment of 1,263 non-Indian pupils including children of government employees, Metis and others in areas where there are no other schools.

Of special significance is the changing trend in the distribution of the school population shown in the comparative figures for 1958—1961 inclusive.

ENROLMENT

Classification	1958	1959	1960	1961
Indian Day Schools.....	17,375	17,793	18,812	19,829
Resident Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.....	254	283	362	393
Seasonal Schools.....	749	893	773	698
Hospital Schools.....	765	572	401	293
Residential Schools				
(a) Boarders.....	9,828	9,691	9,109	8,907
(b) Day Pupils.....	1,236	1,418	1,701	2,173
Non-Indian Schools.....	7,330	8,186	9,479	10,822*
Non-Indian Pupils attending Indian Schools.....	1,146	1,168	1,244	1,263
Resident Boarders attending Non-Indian Schools.....	—	737	902	1,245
High School (Grades IX-XII inclusive)				
(a) Indian Schools.....	686	669	592	664
(b) Non-Indian Schools.....	1,274	1,457	1,672	1,999
University (including Grade XIII).....	37	44	58	82
Post Elementary School Programs.....	2,443	2,613	2,756	3,237

*This figure excludes 2,363 Indian students attending non-Indian schools for whom complete information is lacking.

Number and Organization of Teaching Staff

In 1960 1,354 teachers were employed. Of this number 473 full-time and 27 part-time teachers were in residential schools, 827 full-time and nine part-time teachers taught in day schools and 18 were employed in hospital schools. In addition, during the summer, 24 seasonal teachers were employed in 23 seasonal schools conducted for Indian children unable to attend a day or residential school during the academic year.

In the residential schools 395 classrooms were in operation. Three hundred and forty-three full-time and two part-time academic classroom teachers were employed. In addition to teaching academic subjects, the Branch provided 28 full-time and 10 part-time teachers for home economics, and 26 full-time and six part-time teachers of industrial arts. Three full-time and one part-time specialist music teachers were employed, and one of the industrial arts teachers also provided instruction in physical education. One of the senior teachers, a primary reading specialist supervisor, carried out research in language instruction in all schools in the Maritime region.

As a number of the residential schools also serve as hostels for residential pupils who receive their instruction in nearby non-Indian schools, nine full-time and six part-time teacher-counsellors were employed to supervise the home studies of these pupils, give guidance and counsel, keep records of students attending non-Indian schools and perform liaison duties between Indian schools and non-Indian schools. Not only do teacher-counsellors help the students keep up with their academic studies, but they also help them to make the necessary emotional and social adjustments to an urban environment. Two teachers conducted up-grading classes.

In the day and hospital schools 629 full-time teachers taught academic subjects. Home economics instruction was given by 15 full-time and eight part-time teachers. Industrial arts was taught by 10 full-time teachers. Two full-time and one part-time specialist teachers of music were employed and one teacher gave full-time instruction in physical education. Two full-time teacher-counsellors were employed to assist Indian pupils attending non-Indian schools. Two teachers were employed to assist in a rehabilitation program for former tuberculosis patients.

Supervision in day schools was given by three assistant principals who taught full-time and 154 principals who also taught full-time, two who taught half-time and seven who devoted full-time to supervision. Eighteen teachers and principals were employed in hospital schools to stimulate the patients' interest in activities of therapeutic and educational value.

Of the teacher staff in Indian day schools, thirteen teachers and five principals were employed on isolated reserves and required to perform community duties in addition to classroom teaching or supervision. These community duties vary according to the needs of the community. They include recreational, social and adult education programs, promotion of community improvements and help with administrative matters such as welfare, relief and dispensing of medicines.

Teachers of Indian Status

One hundred and twenty-one teachers of Indian status were employed in Indian schools, making up 8.9 per cent of the total teaching staff. Ninety-six were in day schools and 25 in residential schools. In day schools 79 were regular academic classroom teachers, four taught specialist subjects, home economics and industrial arts, 11 were principals assigned to supervisory duties, one was a community teacher and one performed supervisory and community teaching duties. Of those employed in residential schools, 20 were regular academic classroom teachers and five taught home economics and industrial arts. Eighty-one per cent of the Indian teachers employed in Indian schools were qualified.

Seven teachers of Indian status employed last year were on educational leave of absence without pay during the 1960-61 school year to improve their qualifications. Last year 33 students attended Teachers' Colleges including two who were on educational leave of absence without pay from Indian schools. Fifteen returned to teach in Indian schools and eight were employed in provincial public and separate schools. Five are continuing their professional training this year.

One of the 1960 seasonal teachers was of Indian status.

Qualifications of Teaching Staff

To bring the salaries of teaching staff in line with those in provincial schools, a revised salary schedule came into effect on September 1st, 1960. A separate classification was established for teachers and principals in hospital schools who were formerly classified as community teachers and community principals. In the new schedule, teachers in hospital schools receive 15 per cent in addition to the salary rate based on their academic and professional qualifications and teaching experience.

During the 1960-61 academic year, 11 per cent of teachers in day and residential schools were not professionally trained, a slight improvement over last year. The percentage of teachers who have senior matriculation plus one year of teacher education or higher was 66.9, and 22 per cent have junior matriculation plus one year of teacher education or a recognized short course. In day schools 90 per cent of the teaching staff were qualified and in residential schools, 87 per cent.

Twenty-one of the 24 seasonal teachers were qualified.

Fifty-three teachers in residential schools, 86 teachers in day schools and four teachers in hospital schools, a total of 143, or 10.6 per cent of the teaching staff, were university graduates.

Teachers' Salary Increases, Reclassifications and Salary Revisions

In accordance with the Regulations for the Classification of Teaching Staff, annual salary increments may be earned by satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer schools. Four hundred and nineteen teachers were granted a salary increase, 129 in 1960-61, were reclassified and also granted a salary increase, and 51, although not entitled to an increase, were reclassified. Ninety teachers completed summer school courses sponsored by provincial departments of education or approved universities. The new salary schedule which came into effect on September 1st, 1960, provided increased rates for teachers with senior matriculation and one year of teacher education or higher qualifications, and 682 teachers were granted salary revisions.

Teachers at Isolated Posts

The locations of additional Indian schools have been designated as isolated posts in accordance with the Isolated Posts Regulations. Seventeen residential schools, one hospital school and 177 day and seasonal schools were classified as isolated posts. Isolation allowances were paid to 438 teachers. In addition to isolation allowances 82 teachers received living allowances, five received living and supplementary living allowances, and three received living, supplementary living and fuel and utilities allowances.

Teachers' Accommodation

At most Indian day and residential schools the Branch provides furnished living quarters for teachers for which a deduction is made in accordance with Crown-owned Housing Regulations.

Turnover of Teaching Staff

During the year ending August 31st, 1960, 321 teachers left the staff. This represents a turnover of 24.5 per cent. Ninety-five accepted other teaching positions, 18 entered other employment, 30 left to continue their education, 21 because of ill health, 51 to get married or to care for their families, and 54 for other personal reasons. Of the teachers who left 19.3 per cent were unqualified, 50 per cent served for only one academic year or less, and 44.2 per cent were between the ages of 21 and 30.

Text Books and School Supplies

The Branch provides Indian school children with classroom supplies and books. Text books, authorized by the Department of Education for the province in which the school is located, are loaned. Supplementary and reference materials required by provincial courses are also supplied.

School Libraries

Because of the isolated location of many schools the Indian school libraries are frequently the only source of reading matter available to the pupils and to adults. The scale of distribution has been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per pupil per annum, with a minimum of \$50 for each school. During the year over 50,000 library books were distributed to school libraries, supplemented by approximately 600 school magazine subscriptions.

Furniture and Furnishings

Indian schools are furnished with classroom furniture normally used in the provincial schools. The Branch provides furnished teachers' residences. During the year two hostels at Whitehorse and a residential school at Pointe Bleue, Quebec, were completely furnished.

Recreation

The Branch provided the schools with playground equipment such as swings, teeters and slides as well as summer and winter sports equipment. Several gymnasiums were also equipped.

Audio-Visual Aids

The absence of electricity in several schools poses problems to the use of audio-visual aids, for within these limitations film strips, motion picture films, and phonograph records are supplied to the schools. Records are proving particularly useful for a variety of classroom activities. The Branch encourages Indian schools to join local film councils and to use the services of provincial outlets for films or film strips.

When there is sufficient interest and opportunity for instruction school bands may be organized for which the Branch assists in the supply of the instruments. Several Indian school bands have made a notable contribution to the community life.

Transportation of Pupils

Transportation of Indian pupils is a million-dollar business in which several hundred Indian vehicle-operators participate. For many operators, some of whom are women, bus-service contracts are the chief source of income and a means of improving their social and economic status. Payment is made at rates at least equal to rates prevailing in the nearest school district. Provincial safety regulations are observed. Walking-distance requirements have been reduced to one mile.

Expenditures for pupil-transportation will increase as greater numbers of pupils are enrolled in off-reserve schools or in centralized schools beyond walking-distance from the reserves.

Some of the additional buses which will be required each year will be provided by Indian operators who receive preference in the award of contracts and are assisted by Branch loans to finance the purchase of approved buses.

Practical Arts

The Branch offers courses in industrial arts and home economics wherever local conditions make it possible. Where there is sufficient number of pupils in one school or when a group of schools can be organized into a unit, specialist teachers are hired. The program follows closely the course prescribed by the province in which the school is located, but is flexible enough to acquaint the young boy or girl with skills he or she will need later.

The industrial arts program offers training in woodwork, carpentry, sheet-metal work, drafting, motor mechanics and welding. The organization of the shop is determined to a large extent by the shop facilities but in most schools four different trades are taught.

The program in home economics includes all phases of home-making with emphasis on personal and social development. Home management, good grooming, child care, cooking and sewing form the core of the program.

Vocational Training

Wherever possible the Branch provides pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields when requested by a group of eight or more adults. Twenty-one such courses were organized during the year.

Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enroll in night courses in the provincial technical and vocational schools. For young adults who live too far from these centres special courses are offered on the reserves. The Branch also initiated short courses in carpentry, agriculture and home-making using reserve facilities.

Indian boys and girls were enrolled in trade schools, vocational schools or technical institutes, operated by local provincial authorities.

Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian students are encouraged to participate with non-Indians in such extra-curricular activities as track and field contests, as well as meetings of Guides, Scouts, Cadets, and 4-H clubs.

Indian pupils enjoy participating in music and drama festivals as well as contributing many excellent items for display in exhibitions of school work and of Indian craft. School bands are not uncommon, and several excellent groups of dancers are active among Indian students.

To enrich their experience, tours are sometimes arranged to local historic or scientific points of interest in connection with their school studies, or to nearby industries or places of employment, to introduce older students to the "world of work" outside the reserve.

Guidance

An essential part of every good educational program is a good guidance and counselling service. This is especially true in Indian schools where students require preparation for integration and special assistance with their choice of a vocation, including the necessary educational training to prepare them for it. As more and more Indian students go on to high school and enter vocational or other training in preparation for employment, and as greater competition develops in the labour market, effective guidance is becoming more necessary and special emphasis is placed on this phase of Indian education.

A testing program was conducted in certain high school grades to provide information regarding the achievement and ability of the students. Where interest was sufficiently high, upgrading courses were organized to help young people prepare themselves for employment.

In preparation for this very important aspect of educational work, the first guidance committee was convened. The committee met at Ottawa to study the guidance program and procedures and to make recommendations. It is expected that this conference will result in the revision of the Guidance Manual for Indian schools, the pupil report form, and the preparation of a Guidance Handbook for teachers. This Handbook will help teachers understand the special problems that Indian students face as they prepare themselves for life in the non-Indian community. The revised program should result in more adequately trained teachers, better school records, and students better prepared to take their place in the Canadian economy.

Educational Assistance

The Branch helps gifted students follow academic, professional or vocational courses in non-Indian schools so long as they show satisfactory progress. This assistance may vary from the payment of tuition fees only to full maintenance

costs when the financial circumstances of the family or the student warrant such aid. Under this assistance scheme 2,525 students received financial assistance during the year.

In addition, and as an incentive, the Branch offers 40 scholarships to outstanding Indian students. Of these 18 were awarded this year, varying in amounts from \$250 to \$1,400. Five were awarded to university students; four to nurses in training; three to those studying to be teachers; four to students taking some form of vocational training, and two to study art and music.

In-Service Training of Teachers

An in-service training program for teachers is essential because of the special needs of Indian children, stemming chiefly from the language barrier and cultural and environmental differences.

The regional and district school superintendents played an important role in the in-service training program in organizing conventions and institutes. Four members of headquarters staff were special speakers at conventions in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario.

A third orientation course was held at the end of May in North Bay for personnel who were to teach at seasonal summer schools. This was to provide teachers going into outlying areas with background information concerning the people with whom they work, and to give them practical suggestions regarding the organization of a realistic program.

Through such training teachers are made aware of the problems facing Indian youth from the time they enter school until they are settled in the world of work. Through an understanding of the difficulties to be faced by the students, the teacher is better able to provide them with intelligent guidance during their school years.

School Supervision

For the purpose of school supervision each administrative region, corresponding normally to a province, is divided into districts. Each district school superintendent has the responsibility for the supervision of Indian education in his area. A regional school superintendent co-ordinates and directs the work of the district school superintendents within his region.

The following school districts have been organized:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The Maritime Provinces | 11. Saskatoon |
| 2. Eastern Quebec | 12. Prince Albert |
| 3. Western Quebec | 13. Southern Alberta |
| 4. Southern Ontario | 14. Northern Alberta |
| 5. North Bay | 15. Yukon |
| 6. Sault-Ste.-Marie | 16. B.C. South Coast |
| 7. Port Arthur | 17. Vancouver Island |
| 8. Southern Manitoba | 18. B.C. Northern Interior |
| 9. Eastern Manitoba | 19. B.C. Southern Interior |
| 10. The Pas | 20. B.C. North Coast |

Seventeen school superintendents were employed in these districts during the year. There were three vacancies.

The trend revealed by the statistics on the Indian school population demands a continuous review of the duties of school superintendents. Integration is bringing Indian schools into closer contact with non-Indian schools. It required more time on the part of school superintendents to negotiate for joint schools with local and provincial school authorities and to place Indian pupils in high schools and technical and trades schools for further education and training. The heaviest

responsibility, however, which integration places on school superintendents is the raising of standards in Indian schools and the preparation of children for entrance to the non-Indian schools. This has involved school superintendents in an intensive program of testing and in-service training in the form of conventions and institutes.

All Indian schools were visited regularly by the school superintendents except in districts for which a school superintendent had not been appointed. The closer supervision now possible is having marked results on the performance of the pupils and the teachers. This was particularly apparent in the Maritimes School District where the reading specialist worked closely with the teachers. Testing results in these schools showed not only a marked improvement but achievement scores close to those of pupils in the provincial schools.

Much favourable comment on pupil interest and progress appeared in the inspection reports of all school superintendents. Although many schools face the same problems as small rural non-Indian schools in isolated areas in teacher shortage, poor communications and heavy grade loads there are clear indications of general improvement in all aspects of school work.

The organization of school committees on the reserves to encourage community interest and a degree of responsibility for the operation of Indian schools has created new and additional tasks for school superintendents. The response from Indian parents has been most encouraging.

To supervise high school education, technical and professional training for large groups of Indian adolescents in Vancouver, Edmonton and Toronto, education specialists have been appointed. They assist students to find the right training and to fit into the city environment. This type of supervision involving the individual undergoing vocational training will demand more time as a greater number of pupils enter high school and obtain the entrance requirements for trade and technical schools.

The Branch acknowledges with thanks the supervision carried out by provincial school superintendents in Indian schools.

Statistical Report

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics an annual statistical report on the following aspects of Indian education listed below was published and distributed:

- (1) Promotions, Non-Promotions and Attendance of Indian pupils at Indian schools, June 1960.
- (2) Distribution of Indian school children and non-Indian children in Indian schools by Age, Grade and Sex, January 1960.
- (3) Destinations of Indian pupils withdrawing and transferring from Indian schools, June 1960.

Curriculum

The pace of the integration program in Indian education has imposed a number of important changes on the Indian school. More than one-quarter of the Indian school population no longer attends Indian schools although they may have received some of their schooling in them. At least one-half of the pupils now in Indian schools will transfer to a non-Indian school to finish their education. Although high school instruction is offered in a few residential schools the trend in Indian schools is to confine the program to the first six grades.

One of the major tasks of the Indian school is, therefore, preparation for entrance to a non-Indian school. The regulations for Indian schools prescribe the use of provincial programs of studies. Where these do not meet the specific needs of the Indian pupils, however, adjustments are made within the general

framework of the provincial curriculum in order to meet the demands of integration. The main area of adjustment is that of language instruction. Indian pupils attending non-Indian schools show weaknesses in communication. As a result of the research program in language instruction, now in its second year in the Indian schools in the Maritime provinces, teaching techniques have been developed to strengthen and improve English language instruction. An interim English language course for beginners was issued to 125 teachers in the larger Indian schools across Canada on an experimental basis in September, 1960. At the end of the current school year its value will be assessed through questionnaires prepared by the teachers. This beginners' course gives emphasis to language instruction. It augments the provincial course of studies and sets patterns for remedial work where needed.

Liaison Activities

Close liaison with national, provincial and local organizations interested in or connected with the education of Indian children, was maintained. Information was provided to individuals, school boards, provincial departments of education, provincial teachers' associations, Indian groups, church officials, vocational training officials, and such organizations as the Canadian Education Association, the Home and School Association, the School Trustees Association, UNESCO, The Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors. Communications between Branch officials and the many individuals and organizations involved reveal a considerable measure of understanding and a desire to assist the cause of Indian education.

Joint Schools

Stimulated by a greater concern amongst the public for the welfare of the Indian people and by a growing interest on the part of the parents in the educational opportunities available to their children, integrated education has continued its upward trend. A new high record was set in the number of joint schools established during the year. Twenty agreements were negotiated between the federal government and local school authorities to provide classroom accommodation for 1,116 Indian pupils in joint schools for Indian and non-Indian children. The contribution of the federal government to new joint schools was \$1,330,754. The following table shows the locations of joint schools by provinces:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Joint Schools</i>	<i>Indian Enrolment</i>
Quebec.....	2	225
Ontario.....	5	246
Manitoba.....	1	90
Saskatchewan.....	3	210
Alberta.....	6	145
British Columbia.....	2	150
Yukon Territory.....	1	50
	20	1,116

The number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools increased from 9,479 in the previous year to 10,822 in 1960-61. There are also 2,363 Indian pupils reported to be attending non-Indian schools but for whom complete information is lacking.

The integration process would not be possible without the co-operation of the provincial departments of education and of the local school authorities. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

School Committees

The primary objective of school committees is to introduce a measure of democratic practice in the conduct of local educational affairs and to place more responsibility in the hands of the Indians for the successful operation of the schools.

In this manner, band councils were empowered in 1957 to appoint school committees to offer advice and to assist with the operation of the local schools. Since that date 29 school committees have been formed and at present 26 committees are taking an active part in such matters as school attendance, disciplinary problems, janitorial service and care of school property. These committees are also consulted with respect to school accommodation and maintenance, integrated education and educational assistance.

Many committees have taken a keen interest in the operation of their local schools as well as in the education of their children in schools outside the reserve. Through such activities the Indians are learning how to deal with their problems at the local level and to cooperate with similar bodies in nearby non-Indian communities.

Adult Education

The number of Indians taking training through adult education classes during the year was 1,590. This is an encouraging increase over the enrolment of previous years and is a clear indication that the Indian people are eager to take advantage of these classes.

Of the 1,590 enrolled, 421 were taking literacy or upgrading courses. Many were hoping to gain entrance to trade schools or other vocational institutions to prepare themselves to earn a better livelihood. In addition, 469 males were taking trade courses of various types to improve their skills or to increase their eligibility for employment, and 215 women were studying household science.

One of the vocational courses which appealed especially to the men was prospecting, and 196 were enrolled. The balance of the 485 were engaged in home or community improvement projects. Many in this large group were working under the direction of St. Francis Xavier University on Cape Breton Island.

Considering all phases of the adult education program for the year, the upgrading projects deserve comment. These courses are designed to help young adults, who have insufficient high school credits to take special training to fit them for the world of work. Special courses were again offered at Regina, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Muncey, Ontario. In some cases the applicants were carefully selected to take upgrading in English and mathematics at a rapid pace. This was done at Edmonton, Prince Albert and Regina. At Muncey little screening was done and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to improve their English and mathematics. Both plans appear to have advantages and disadvantages and both warrant further trial periods. In any case, it is encouraging to note that by upgrading, approximately 180 Indian adults have raised their standard of written and spoken English and their facility with practical mathematics. Of this 180, many have been upgraded to the point where they have been accepted into trade training or have found suitable employment.

Construction

Construction of educational buildings was handled by the Engineering and Construction Division of Indian Affairs Branch and by the Department of Public Works.

Forty day schools were completed, providing 74 classrooms for academic teaching, four classrooms for home economics and four classrooms for industrial arts.

A new 8-classroom residential school at Pointe Bleue, P.Q., came into operation providing accommodation for 194 pupils.

Two hostels at Whitehorse, Y.T., were also opened.

A new residential school at Mission City, B.C., was nearing completion for occupancy in September 1961.

Construction commenced on a new residential school at Fort Frances, Ont.

A total of 39 staff residences were provided for teaching staff at Indian day schools and for both teaching and administrative staff at residential schools.

The Department of Public Works worked on plans for a residential school to be constructed at LaTuque, P.Q., and a hostel to be constructed at Fort George, P.Q.

Extensive renovations were carried out at the following residential schools:

Mohawk Institute, Six Nations Agency, Southern Ontario;

Sandy Bay Residential School, Dauphin Agency, Manitoba;

Edmonton Residential School, Edmonton Agency, Alberta.

In addition a winter works program of repairs and renovations was implemented for which a sum of \$483,000 was provided.

Reserves and Trusts

New Reserves

During 1960-61, negotiations were conducted with the Province of Quebec for the transfer of lands to provide residential areas for Indians at Paint Hills, Wenneway, Rapid Lake and Great Whale River. Transfer is awaiting survey of the boundaries of the areas applied for. Big Island Mainland Indian Reserve No. 93 was established as a new reserve in the Kenora area. The Province of Saskatchewan was asked to set aside areas for the Portage La Loche Band in accordance with the provisions of Treaty 10. Bushe River Indian Reserve was enlarged by land acquired from Alberta. Also in the Province of Alberta, land was acquired at Jean D'Or Prairie for the Little Red River Band, and as an addition to Fox Lake Indian Reserve No. 164. Several small parcels of land in the Mackenzie District were also secured to provide for Indian housing needs.

Land Sales

The final payment became due on March 15, 1961 under the Sarnia Reserve land sale agreement with Dimensional Investments Limited. Payment not having been received, the purchaser was given thirty days to remedy the default as provided for in the agreement. The default not having been remedied, the agreement was terminated. Payments received by Indians of the Sarnia Band totalled \$2,682,509.68. Out of the 3,100 acres covered by the agreement, 463.87 acres were alienated on resale by the purchaser. The balance was again incorporated in the Reserve. Of the total amount received, \$586,280 was distributed on a per capita basis to members of the Band; \$1,070,985.19 was paid to locatees, and \$1,025,900.37 was placed in the Capital Account of the Band.

Sales of land were confined to a few parcels required for industrial and other use. Work connected with highway rights-of-way, power line, pipe line and other easements continued at about the same level as in recent years.

Leases

There were 1,892 leases and permits, other than oil and gas leases, issued during the year. Rental of \$1,241,621.95 was received. There are 5,403 leases and permits in effect, an increase of 536 over last year.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Although exploration continued at about the same level as in the past few years, there was a sharp decline in revenue, due in part to decreased production. Drilling activity increased slightly, six wells having been drilled, totalling 39,830 feet. Gas was discovered on the Blood Timber Limited Reserve No. 144. Additional oil was discovered on Stony Indian Reserve No. 135 and White Bear Indian Reserve No. 70 near Carlyle, Saskatchewan. Ninety-eight wells on Indian reserves are either producing or capable of producing oil or gas.

Revenue from oil and gas credited to band funds:

	1960-61	1959-60
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights.....	\$ 183,197.78	\$ 399,145.40
Annual rentals (approx.).....	581,575.15	719,197.86
Royalties on production.....	604,490.60	898,630.60
	<hr/> \$1,369,263.53	<hr/> \$2,016,973.86

Mining

New mining regulations were made, effective April 1, 1961. The Indian Quartz Mining Regulations were repealed as of March 31, 1961, except those sections necessary for the protection of mining claims on record at the time the new regulations became operative. The practice of making surrendered mining rights available for staking has been abandoned in favour of disposing of permits or leases by public competition. A licence to carry out reconnaissance investigations may be obtained without competition, but it gives the holder no prior right to a permit or lease. The main reason for the change is to secure revenue for the Indians in the disposal of mining rights, something that did not occur under the former Quartz Mining Regulations.

No ore is being produced on any Indian reserve. The discovery of gold and copper close to Fort Hope Indian Reserve No. 64 in Northern Ontario resulted in spectacular prospecting activity. There were 65 prospector's permits issued and 490 mining claims recorded in 1960-61, compared to nine and 40 respectively in the previous year. These figures relate to all reserves on which staking took place.

Forestry

Forest surveys were continued in British Columbia and 303 reports covered 304,395 acres. This concludes forest surveys of Indian reserves in British Columbia pending the reappraisal of the reports and determination of future policy.

The Department of Forestry prepared preliminary forest cover type maps for several reserves in Ontario from air photographs, in preparation for ground examinations in 1961. Negotiations were completed with the Province of Ontario on a new forest fire protection and suppression agreement which will be effective in 1961. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Province of British Columbia concerning a similar agreement.

There were 34 active timber licences on Indian reserves. Income from forest production, both licence and permit, amounted to \$705,108.98.

Negotiations were continued with several provinces to obtain cutting rights on provincial Crown land. Several provincial cutting permits were issued to Indians in Ontario.

Estates

Estates administered and concluded totalled 1,443; in addition 722 estates were reviewed and closed in further reduction of the outstanding backlog. New estates opened for administration totalled 732.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 80 cases for third party liability, and appropriate action taken to assist dependents to obtain compensation.

This section also administers the estates of over 200 mentally incompetent Indians and is responsible for all related correspondence with provincial authorities.

Individual Land Holdings Register

Seventeen additional reserves have been included in the new master register maintained for recording individual land holdings. This makes a total of 35 reserves in which title abstracts have been established and brought up to date. Preliminary work is continuing on abstracts for other reserves.

A substantial part of the work of the unit consists of checking and confirming individual ownership of land affected by rights-of-way, easements, sales and leases. Such work is increasing in volume, particularly with respect to rights-of-way and leases.

Formal recognition of lawful possession for their reserve lands was issued to individuals by 1,052 certificates of possession and by 242 notices of entitlement.

Reserves Land Register

Work continued on this register, which records data pertaining to the basic title to Indian reserves and alienations therefrom. The registration of 37 Indian reserves, all in the northern part of Manitoba, was completed during the year. To date the register has been established for 155 reserves.

Land Surveys

The annual survey program which is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, included 150 items involving boundary and subdivision surveys on reserves and other areas acquired for Indian purposes. Of 54 surveys undertaken during the year, 40 were completed.

Membership

The inclusion in band membership of 115 children was protested by Indians under Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. In 28 cases the children were declared to be entitled to be registered as Indians, and in 33 cases to be not entitled on account of non-Indian paternity. The remaining 54 protests are under investigation.

According to the Indian Register the Indian population on December 31, 1960 was 185,169.

Trusts and Annuities

Indian Trust Funds

Indian band funds totalled \$27,358,297.08 on March 31, 1961. Of this amount \$23,855,377.44 was capital and \$3,502,939.64 was revenue.

In 1960-61 expenditures totalled \$7,257,178.68 as compared to \$7,418,041.94 last year. Income totalled \$6,656,160.58 as compared to \$7,724,294.64 for last year. The reduction in income of \$1,068,134.06 is due mainly to a lower amount from land sales, and in oil royalties.

The following is a statement of major items of expenditures for the past fiscal year:

	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1961</i>
Agricultural Assistance.....	\$ 909,053.61
Destitute Relief.....	677,783.64
Operation and Management of Band Property.....	794,189.37
Housing.....	1,466,675.67
Roads and Bridges.....	525,922.93

Savings

In addition to Indian band funds, \$776,915.70 is held in savings on behalf of individual Indians and Indian estates from which disbursements totalling \$547,549.46 were made.

Transfer of Control to Bands

During the year transfer of control of revenue expenditures was made under Section 68 of the Indian Act to one band in Ontario and one band in British Columbia. In addition, control of a portion of such revenue funds was turned over to 29 bands in Ontario in order that they might manage their welfare expenditures and take advantage of the provisions of the Ontario Welfare Assistance Act.

Annuities

Annuity moneys totalling \$495,028 were distributed to 89,052 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. This amount includes moneys paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations and arrears.

Winter Works Incentive Program

From October 15, 1960 to May 31, 1961, 55 projects were carried out for a total estimated cost of \$324,000, which provided an estimated 19,420 man days work to 791 Indians. The total payroll costs amounted to \$188,000, for which the Department of Labour is refunding approximately \$94,000 to the credit of band funds.

Enfranchisement

The number of Indians enfranchised during the fiscal year 1960-61 in each province was as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	15
Prince Edward Island.....	1
New Brunswick.....	26
Quebec.....	56
Ontario.....	276
Manitoba.....	108
Saskatchewan.....	126
Alberta.....	64
British Columbia.....	238
Northwest Territories.....	23
Yukon Territory.....	21
TOTAL.....	954

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division assisted by field engineering officers and construction supervisors attached to the regional offices, provided technical services to the operating divisions of the Branch. The diversity of the work is shown hereunder:

Works for the Education Division

(a) *New Construction*

Twelve ancillary buildings were erected at Indian day and residential schools. Construction has begun also on six additional miscellaneous types of buildings at various sites.

Ten residences were completed at various school sites and another nine units are under construction.

Sixteen new schools were completed providing 42 classrooms. Two one-classroom additions were also built making a total of 44 classrooms. Four of the larger schools included home economics and industrial arts rooms as well as combined assembly hall-gymnasias.

Construction of 10 schools is in hand to provide 17 more classrooms.

(b) Reconstruction and Maintenance

An extensive reconstruction and maintenance program involving mechanical trades work was carried out at some 67 day and residential schools. These projects included heating, plumbing and electrical wiring and distribution systems, propane and natural gas installations, refrigeration, water supply and treatment equipment, sewage disposal facilities and replacement of kitchen and laundry equipment. Three of the largest projects were completed at the Mohawk Institute, the Sandy Bay and the Edmonton residential schools.

Work is in progress on 41 maintenance and repair projects at various day and residential schools. A considerable number of additional projects of this type was made possible due to special funds available under an accelerated winter works program.

Works for Agencies Division

Buildings completed included a staff residence, a garage and an agency office building. Construction is under way on contracts involving extensions and alterations to two agency offices.

Four fixed-price road construction contracts were completed. A large number of projects of this type was carried out by rental of road building machinery under a service contract and the procurement of granular fill and other road building materials under a purchase contract. Specifications were prepared, tenders assessed and direct supervision supplied for a number of special projects of this nature.

The first phase of a water supply system for the village of Brocket, Alberta, was completed.

Ten new plan types for Indian homes were designed and bills of materials and working drawings are being developed.

Plans submitted by field officers were examined for the Welfare Division.

Works for the Reserves and Trusts Division

Two bridge projects are under construction in the Six Nations Agency, the cost of which will be met by Band Trust Account funds. At the request of the Band Council, the design and supervision of the work is being done by a firm of consulting engineers. The Division collaborated in the contract arrangements, calling of tenders, the purchase of certain material and the processing of progress payments.

A design was prepared for a large community hall for the St. Regis Band. This building is being constructed by the Band with supervisory assistance from the Division.

Technical help was also made available for railway crossing surveys and a sub-division layout plan for a proposed Indian village adjoining the town of MacDiarmid in Northern Ontario. Specifications were prepared for road building machinery so that tenders could be invited. Bids obtained were examined and recommendations made. The British Columbia engineering office developed plans and specifications and supervised irrigation and water supply projects.

Works for the Economic Development Division

Requests are being received from this relatively new Division of the Branch for advice on a variety of Engineering projects including farm drainage as well as the purchase of prefabricated community freezers and small processing plants.

Field Administration

The Agencies Division is responsible for general field administration which includes staff management and training, the review and preparation of methods and procedures, the provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment, construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines, water systems and other works, and liaison with Indian and Northern Health Services for the provision of medical services to Indians.

A new region, created for the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., with headquarters at Fort Smith, brings the number of regional offices to nine. A new agency was established at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., and with the amalgamation of the Moravian Agency, Thamesville, Ontario, with the Caradoc Agency, Muncey, Ontario, the number of agencies is now 89.

Employees of the Agencies Division have increased from 558 in the previous year to 580, and include 54 persons of Indian status.

Accommodation

Ninety-eight regional and agency offices were maintained, 20 in rented space, 43 in federal buildings and 26 in Branch-owned offices. Sub-agency offices are maintained on many reserves. Crown-owned residences were occupied by 150 employees.

Transportation and Equipment

The Division is responsible for a fleet of 262 vehicles. A contract was let by the Department of Transport for the construction of a new passenger vessel to serve the Christian Island Indian Agency, Southern Ontario Region.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
MARITIMES			
Miramichi	Amherst, N.S.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Chatham, N.B.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I.	Eskasoni, N.S.		
	Lennox Island, P.E.I.		
QUEBEC			
Abitibi	Quebec City		
Bersimis	Amos	Pierreville	St. Francois-du-Lac
Caughnawaga	Betsiamites		
Lorette	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Maniwaki	Village des Hurons	Restigouche	Restigouche
Oka	Maniwaki	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO			
<i>Southern Ontario</i>	Toronto		
Caradoc	Muncey	Sarnia	Sarnia
Christian Island	Christian Island	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Six Nations	Brantford
		St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Rice and Mud Lakes	Peterborough	Walpole Island	Walpole Island
		Parry Sound	Parry Sound
<i>Northern Ontario</i>	North Bay		
Chapleau	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls
James Bay	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies (Concluded)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
MANITOBA	Winnipeg		
Clandeboye	Selkirk	Nelson River	Ilford
Dauphin	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Fisher River	Hodgson	Portage-la-Prairie	Portage-la-Prairie
Island Lake	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN	Saskatoon		
Battleford	Battleford	File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Carlton	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Crooked Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
		Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA	Edmonton		
Athabaska	Fort Chipewyan	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blackfoot	Gleichen	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Blood	Cardston	Peigan	Brocket
Edmonton	Edmonton	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
Fort Vermilion	Fort Vermilion	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE	Fort Smith, N.W.T.		
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith		
Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson		
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON	Vancouver		
<i>British Columbia</i>			
Babine	Hazelton	Nicola	Merritt
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Burns Lake	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Cowichan	Duncan	Skeena River	Prince Rupert
Fort St. John	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Vanderhoof
Kamloops	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Vancouver	Vancouver
Kwakwewith	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
New Westminster	New Westminster		
<i>Yukon</i>			
Yukon	Whitehorse		

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

The primary industries of the province—lumbering, fishing and mining—set the pace for industry in general. With these at a low ebb throughout most of the year, the state of the economy of British Columbia remained below normal.

During this period, however, the Indians fared remarkably well. During the fall and winter, when employment is normally slack, extensive winter works filled the gap. Many bands took advantage of the Department of Labour Winter Works Incentive program, providing more than 17,000 man-days of labour for British Columbia and Yukon Indians. Many Indians, and especially those engaged in the restricted 1960-61 fishing season, found themselves short of the qualifying Unemployment Insurance stamps. The Winter Works programs, in many cases, provided the required Unemployment Insurance credits, thus relieving prolonged dependence on welfare assistance.

Education

Efforts to enrol more Indian children in non-Indian schools resulted in a greater degree of integration in widely separated areas. For example, the children of the Sliammon Reserve near Powell River will now be going to school with non-Indian children. For the first time a comparatively large number (approximately 60) of high school children from various coastal points were boarded in homes in the Lower Fraser Valley, while attending provincial high schools. Though experimental at first, this program has succeeded beyond expectations, chiefly because of the remarkable capacity of adolescent Indian boys and girls to adapt to a new environment.

Additional classrooms were constructed at Ahousaht and Greenville, and a new teacher residence provided on the Alkali Lake Reserve. The Skookumchuck Reserve in the New Westminster Agency was provided with a new day school.

The outstanding feature of the school construction program was the completion of the new residential school at Mission. Designed by Vancouver architects working closely with Branch officials, the new school is functional and attractive.

A new trade school, constructed jointly by the federal and provincial governments, was opened at Burnaby. From the start the school has enrolled Indian students in courses ranging from boat building to structural steel construction. In addition to the opening of this new training resource, the long established Vancouver Vocational Institute has enrolled more Indian students than ever before, in the usual wide range of courses. The calibre of student is noticeably improved as a result of careful screening by the district superintendents of Indian schools.

Economic Development

Agriculture continues to show increased activity, especially in southern British Columbia. A sprinkler irrigation system capable of watering 240 acres was installed on the Redstone Reserve. This was a most successful project. Half the acreage was seeded and produced well. The remaining half is being seeded. The new irrigation system on the Anaham Indian Reserve which will provide water for up to 200 acres was near completion.

Several beef herds were placed in the Okanagan, Lytton, Kamloops, Williams Lake and Vancouver Agencies on a rotational basis along with pure bred bulls. This will give many young families a start in ranching. There are over 5,000 Indian-owned beef cattle in the region.

With livestock on the increase, additional land for forage was required and more than 260 acres broken in three agencies ready for seeding in the spring of 1961. This is in addition to some 300 acres newly seeded to hay.

Home gardens and small orchards increased appreciably throughout the year thereby adding to the family diet and reducing living costs. Garden competitions in most agencies were continued.

Several well-organized field days were held for Agency staff and Indians as instruction periods in the ever-changing methods of modern farming.

New tractors and other farm equipment were acquired, mostly by individuals who contributed at least half the cost.

The commercial fishing industry, the mainstay of the Coastal Indians, showed a 29.2% decrease from the previous three year average. During the year 22,975 fishery licences were issued in the Pacific Coast area—for all species. Of this total, 5,471 were issued to Indians. For home consumption the Indians took 262,323 salmon.

A slight increase in fur prices, combined with a substantial increase in fur-bearing animals, attracted a greater number of Indians to this means of supplementing their incomes. This was more evident throughout northern British Columbia and the Yukon, where access roads created by oil-drilling crews appreciably reduced costs and time required by Indians making use of traplines.

Game continues to be a valuable means of livelihood for Indians in fringe areas. Aside from the food value, tanned hides from moose, deer and cariboo are valuable to hunters and to those engaged in handicrafts.

Intensive and extensive forest surveys were carried out on an additional 87 Indian Reserves involving seven Agencies in the British Columbia Region covering a total of 48,911 acres of forest land; 250,000 acres of forest land remain to be examined.

Timber activity on reserve lands resulted in removal of 26,212 M. f.b.m. of fir and 7,322 M. f.b.m. of other species. In addition 102,883 lin. ft. of poles were cut, 4,752 ties and 335,485 cords of wood produced for fuel and other uses.

Christmas tree production in six agencies resulted in 336,299 trees being sold for \$82,551.

Handicrafts

Various forms of handicrafts continue to provide increasing revenue to the Indians. Values of well-finished items have reached a profitable level. There is great interest, for example, in well-carved miniature wooden totem poles as well as argillite and jade items. The sale of tanned leather goods in many areas is taxing the supply of hides. Indian sweaters continue to be very popular and a source of income.

Placement

In spite of the generally poor economic conditions, nearly all graduates of vocational schools were successfully placed in their trades. Many others who had acquired skills and experience or who had been trained were assisted in finding employment.

The appointment of an additional economic development officer to the Yukon Agency was pending at the end of the year.

Through labour force surveys and co-operation with the National Employment Service and other agencies, more opportunities for employment are being found. Leases of Indian lands, in some instances, offer excellent prospects. In the Okanagan, for example, a lease of Indian land to grow grapes for a new winery business will offer employment to more persons than there are Indians in the area.

Participation by placement staff in the Canadian Labour Congress Convention has led to a rising interest on the part of union locals in the employment of Indians.

Welfare—Social Service

There has been an increase in the number of Indians receiving welfare services from the Branch and from provincial and private agencies. A greater awareness of social problems in Indian communities and of legislation and services has resulted in new demands for services to meet the needs of individuals and communities. Community activities such as Friendship Centres, Guidance Committees and study projects are evidence of the increased interest of non-Indians and non-Indian communities in the affairs of Indians.

The Federal-Provincial Indian Welfare Committee continued to meet regularly. Two major projects were undertaken this year. Following a comprehensive study, a statement of policy was developed and submitted to both the federal and provincial departments concerned in order to clarify the situation in

regard to responsibility for welfare services for Indians living off their reserves and non-Indians residing in Indian communities. In addition, the committee presented a plan, based upon joint action of the federal and provincial governments, to meet the particular problems of persons of Indian status in the city of Prince Rupert.

Seven new Homemakers' Clubs were organized, bringing the total to 46. The activities of these groups contribute appreciably to improvements on reserves. Nineteen delegates attended a very successful Community Health Institute at Nanaimo Indian Hospital sponsored by Indian and Northern Health Services.

Housing

Indian housing valued at \$691,000 was constructed. This includes approximately \$437,000 from public funds with the balance made up of personal contributions, Band Funds and V.L.A. grants. Repairs were made to 400 homes costing \$49,000 from public funds.

Welfare assistance increased to some degree. This was due in part to adverse economic conditions. The two major industries—fishing and lumbering—suffered most by reason of the poorest salmon run in 40 years and an extremely long and destructive fire season and woods closure in the lumbering industry.

Engineering

Attention was focused on water systems and irrigation projects in the Interior. New water supply sources were installed at 14 Reserves and repairs and improvements to 22 others. Four new wells were drilled and erosion problems were investigated on the coast and on Vancouver Island.

Major projects were carried out at all of the residential schools including fire escapes, additional bathroom facilities, kitchen equipment, floor renewal, decorating, and in renovating, repairing and converting boiler-room equipment and laundries.

As electric power reached Indian reserves, power lines and wiring were installed. In more isolated sections generators powered by diesel engines were installed.

Surveys continued in all agencies to prepare for improved water supplies, sewers, roads, irrigation systems, schools and housing.

Yukon

One of the important developments was the amendment to the Yukon Ordinance to allow Indians to vote in Territorial elections. Yukon Indians have had the right to vote in federal elections for some time and the new amendment is another step towards the integration and acceptance of Yukon Indians as equal citizens.

Employment has continued at a high level. Increased interest in geological surveys, road extension and tourist attractions contributed to a high level of economy.

Some 150 Indians were employed by the Highways Division of the Department of Public Works to slash 35 miles of road between Watson Lake and Ross River. Winter Works projects created temporary employment for more than 100 men. Other government departments and local business concerns have given jobs to the Indians.

Trapping and commercial fishing are steadily becoming more and more important to the Indian economy. The quota in the Kluane Game Sanctuary project was increased to 157 this year and it would appear that this controlled endeavour will expand considerably. A number of Indians are now self-employed

in supplying fish under commercial licence. Others are self-employed as prospectors and many are seasonally employed as guides to big game hunters.

Revenue from handicrafts approached the \$20,000 mark and as improved sales outlets are found this source of income should increase.

Branch construction and improvements have increased. Sixteen welfare houses were constructed with Indian labour. New residences were completed adjacent to the Yukon Hostel for staff members. Improvements and additions were carried out at both residential schools.

With the completion of the two hostels at Whitehorse, every Indian child in the Yukon is now able to obtain an education. Children are being admitted at the same age level as non-Indians. Students staying at the hostels attend integrated schools. A teacher-adviser has been appointed to give children additional instruction when required after school hours.

Relief administration by cheque was extended to all bands in the Yukon Agency and is proving satisfactory.

Homemakers' Clubs, organized at Mayo and Teslin, were the first to be started in the Yukon. Leadership is provided by local non-Indians in each community.

There have been no severe health problems among Yukon Indians during the year. Child welfare services have now been taken over by the Territorial government, with services to neglected children provided on the same basis as to non-Indians. Cost of this service is paid by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Alberta

Primary industries continued to provide the major portion of the cash incomes of Indian people in Alberta. Those in the north added to their earnings from lumbering, trapping and fishing by employment in road and pipeline clearing and in the sugar beet fields in the Lethbridge area. In the central and southern areas agriculture was the predominant occupation with an increasing interest in livestock, particularly cattle raising.

The development of job opportunities in Alberta did not keep pace with the increasing Indian labour force. However, the placement of selected Indians continued and a considerable number of rural and seasonal workers secured employment as a result of cooperation between the National Employment Service, the Indian Affairs placement officer, and Agency staff. Jobs were obtained in beetfields by 534 Alberta Indians, 64 were engaged in clearing pipeline rights of way, 69 employed in National Parks, and 25 placed in domestic and miscellaneous seasonal jobs. The Branch employed eight teachers, four assistants, three caretakers, two stockmen, two clerks, and one stenographer, all of whom were Indians. Staffs at Indian residential schools included 14 skilled and 75 unskilled Indians. Indian labourers were employed on 13 winter works projects which included construction of eight homes and clearing of 16 miles of roads.

Interest in Work Skills

There were indications that Indian workers are becoming more aware of employment opportunities and of the benefits from Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation. Young Indians are expressing an interest in preparing themselves for wage employment by improving their academic and vocational skills. Eighteen young adults between the ages of 17 and 24 were selected for a special six-month pre-apprenticeship training program to bring candidates up to the grade nine level, and to present them with a program of job orientation. After six weeks of instruction 10 of the candidates passed the Alberta Apprenticeship Board examinations and all will write the provincial grade nine examinations. Their average standing on entrance to the course was grade seven.

Although rainfall was light in the south, 837,824 bushels of grain were threshed on reserves, an increase of 35% over the previous year. Cultivated and native hay fields produced 22,481 tons and 28,480 bushels of potatoes were harvested. The returns from vegetable gardens were good, with 361 acres seeded. The interest in dual-purpose cattle continued, particularly in the Saddle Lake Agency, where there are 18 herds, two of which are registered stock. On reserves in central and southern Alberta 27 rotating herds of cattle were established.

Trapping and Fishing

In northern Alberta trapping brought fairly good returns but owing to the very early and exceptionally heavy snowfall, the number of pelts taken was somewhat reduced. The trapping season opened with a firm market but local prices dropped sharply in January. In the Lake Athabaska area the price offered for lynx fell from \$10. to \$2. and for mink from \$25. to \$10.

Many of the 1,011 trappers increased their earnings by taking part in commercial fishing at Cold Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Lac Ste. Anne, Wabamun and Webasca. At Lake Claire in the Wood Buffalo National Park 94,660 pounds of goldeye were netted in the Branch-sponsored fishing project. Big game was plentiful in the north and those who were unable to hunt received 168,871 pounds of moose, elk and buffalo meat which was obtained from the national parks. Freezers at Fort Chipewyan and Habay provide cold storage for Indian hunters' meat and a third freezer is ready for operation at Fox Lake.

The sale of handicrafts brought \$14,332.75. Moccasins and similar articles, valued at \$25,050, were retained for use on the reserves.

There was an increase of 43 per cent in production of lumber from the Lesser Slave Lake, Heart Lake, Stony and Peigan Reserves, from which 4,316,727 board feet of spruce, pine, fir and white poplar were harvested. Returns from sale of willow pickets, fence posts and Christmas trees amounted to \$67,082, and in addition 1,520 cords of pulpwood and 4,770 cords of firewood were sold.

The number of potentially productive oil and gas wells increased by three to a total of 96 but production decreased considerably.

Additional land for Indians was acquired from the province in the Fort Vermilion area. The Moose Prairie Reserve was relinquished and 22,512.3 acres were added to the Bushe River Reserve. An addition of 3,860 acres was made to the Upper Hay River Reserve. The Little Red River Cree Band received 42,104.3 acres, comprising an addition to the Fox Lake Reserve and acquisition of the Jean d'Or Prairie Reserve.

Band Council Affairs

Band Councils continued their interest in reserve improvement and 119 miles of new roads and two bridges were constructed with Band and appropriated funds. The cost of a new steel traffic bridge over the Christina River was shared with the provincial government, and a new bridge was constructed over Coyote Creek on the Sunchild Cree Reserve. During the year 242 homes were completed and 22 partially constructed with the major portion of cost paid from band funds. Repairs amounting to \$105,065, were made to 550 homes. Electricity was extended to 258 homes on the Hobbema Reserve and to 93 homes on other reserves to bring the total of dwellings with electricity to 706. The sanitation program was expanded with installation of a municipal-type water system in the village of Brocket and the drilling of 58 wells.

Alberta Emergency Measures held an Orientation Course for Indians in Edmonton at which all Bands were represented with the exception of those in the far north in the Fort Vermilion and Athabasca Agencies. Twenty men attended and as a result Civil Defence planning and organization have begun on the Peigan and Hobbema Reserves.

The Fifth Agricultural Conference for Indian delegates and field staff held in Edmonton during February was one of the highlights of the economic development program. The field of discussion was enlarged to encompass other aspects of economic development including employment, and time was allotted for a workshop on formation and functions of committees on reserves.

The Citizenship Branch assisted with a Leadership Course in the Saddle Lake Agency in which 24 members of Band Councils and two executive members of Homemakers' Clubs participated. The Department of Extension, University of Alberta, provided leaders both for discussion groups and training courses for Band Council members.

Fifteen Indian boys, coached by a member of the Peigan Band, participated in the International Pee-Wee Hockey Tournament at the Quebec Winter Carnival in February.

The Indian parents' appreciation of education was marked by improved school attendance and in some areas, by requests for admission of their children to integrated schools.

Average daily attendance in most schools is now comparable to that of non-Indians and the number of students attending integrated schools increased from 756 in 1959 to 981 in 1960. There was also a marked increase in high school students enrolled in Grades 9 to 12.

Joint agreements were negotiated with six provincial school boards and \$253,212, was spent in contributions to building costs at Beaverlodge, Grouard, Trout Lake, Calling Lake, Valleyview and St. Paul. The cost of a new two-classroom school on the Janvier Reserve was shared with the province.

The Beaver Lake one-room Indian Day School was closed on June 30, 1960, and the children now attend the 30-classroom public school in the Town of Lac La Biche, which is seven miles distant. The grade seven children from Goodfish Lake were integrated into the Ashmont School.

Integration

Indian parents from several reserves again requested the admission of their children to schools in Calgary, Edmonton, and Jasper Place, where the total enrolment was 234—three times the attendance in the previous year. Teacher-advisers are employed in Calgary and Edmonton to supervise and assist students. In-service training was provided at the annual teachers' convention and training institutes with research personnel provided by the University of Alberta and the Calgary Public School Board.

Adult education classes were offered at nine centres; 77 Indian women enrolled in home economic courses and 112 men received instruction in carpentry, electricity and mechanics; 30 young people took academic upgrading courses in language, science and mathematics; 15 Indian students were enrolled in secretarial courses; five in hairdressing; three in nursing aide training; and 11 in various other vocational training courses.

Construction of school buildings included two-classroom schools on the Samson, Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake Reserves, two-classrooms at Sacred Heart Indian Residential School, one-classroom additions to the Alexis and Frog Lake Indian Day Schools, and teachers' quarters at the Old Sun Residential School, Eden Valley and Samson Day Schools.

Mackenzie Region

Administrative changes in the region were the creation of a regional office in Fort Smith, of the Fort Simpson Agency and a new sub-agency at Fort McPherson, and the transfer of three bands south of Great Slave Lake from the Yellowknife to the Fort Smith Agency.

There was wide-spread hunting and trapping and fishing in the late fall until Christmas. Fur prices fell sharply just before Christmas and trapping decreased with low prices received for pelts. Nevertheless, trapping returns remained an important part of the earnings of the Indians of the N.W.T. In the Fort Simpson Agency the trappers received \$29,819. In the Fort Smith Agency, the figure was \$6,246. Around the Great Slave Lake in the Yellowknife Agency, it was estimated that between November 1st, 1960 and the middle of March 1961, \$112,500 worth of fur was sold, while in the Aklavik Agency the figure was \$212,000. The total fur crop was therefore valued at about \$350,565.

80 Per Cent Go Trapping

It is estimated that over 80 per cent of the Indians in the Mackenzie District engaged in trapping for some period of the winter. To further development of fur and game resources essential to the present economy, meetings were held at Fort McPherson and Lac la Martre in July 1960. Trappers' representatives, mainly band chiefs, met with representatives of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Game Branch and divided the trapping and hunting areas throughout the Mackenzie District. The decisions reached at these meetings had a direct bearing on the increased numbers of Indians who left the settlements for trapping in the late fall.

Moose were plentiful in the west and the south with 328 being taken in the Fort Simpson Agency and another 259 in the Aklavik Agency. Rabbits were plentiful in all areas. Caribou were to be found most of the year north of Fort Rae and Yellowknife and between the Great Slave Lake and the Saskatchewan border. As in the past few years Indians were encouraged to rely more on domestic fishing to conserve caribou. From fisheries, 286,000 lbs. of fish were taken in and around the Great Slave Lake in domestic fisheries organized by the Yellowknife Agency, 58,000 lbs. in the Fort Simpson Agency and about 1,000,000 lbs. in the Aklavik Agency. The annual winter commercial fishery at Hay River brought a gross return of \$11,342 to 15 Indians who produced 83,815 lbs. of fish. At Colville Lake, north of the Arctic Circle, the Indians caught 150,000 lbs. of fish and sold 10,000 lbs. to a trader at Fort Good Hope.

Employment was good at Fort Simpson with 32 Indians in year-round employment in hostels, schools, experimental farm, hospital, Game Branch, Indian Affairs, Indian Health, stores and the Northern Canada Power Commission. Wages earned by Indians at Fort Simpson totalled \$137,764, overshadowing trapping returns although in some cases complementary to them. Thirty-one Indians employed by the Department of Northern Affairs in Fort Smith earned \$38,271, again exceeding the return from fur but complementary to it. In the settlements of the Aklavik Agency from Fort Norman north to Inuvik, 343 Indians earned \$268,000 in permanent or seasonal employment. When the new hospital opened at Inuvik in January 1961, 17 Indian employees were included on the staff. Winter works programs netted other men \$21,052.

Right-Of-Way

In the Yellowknife Agency 130 Indians and 28 non-Indians were employed from December 1960 to February 1961 clearing 40 miles of right-of-way through the bush east of Yellowknife. Wages paid on this project run by the Branch totalled \$74,453.

It is estimated that \$20,000 was realized from the sale of handicrafts in the region. Handicrafts produced for personal use were worth more than \$45,000.

A placement officer, appointed to the Region in Fort Smith in September 1960, has been actively engaged in the selection, counselling and placement of several Indian students in the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife. A

Vocational Training Advisory Committee was organized during the winter and now meets quarterly in Yellowknife with the placement officer as secretary.

Thirty-six new houses were built and 19 partially completed. Materials were stock-piled at many points to permit an early start to construction in the summer of 1961.

A measure of success met the attempts to stimulate the interest of Band councils and have them take a more active part in the administration and affairs of their people. By the end of the year regular meetings were being held at Fort Smith, Hay River, Yellowknife, Fort Rae, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson and Old Crow in the Yukon Territory.

The year saw a continuation of the trend towards dependency on wages. In some areas hunting, fishing and trapping supplemented wages and a general improvement in economic conditions was evident. In areas where people still depend almost completely on traditional pursuits, the low fur prices caused much discouragement. The abundance of game combined with winter works projects did much to alleviate the low returns from fur which would otherwise have resulted in high relief costs. The overall picture is encouraging with the benefits of education slowly appearing and more people becoming involved in the wage economy.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Indians are showing increasing resourcefulness in meeting their economic needs through a wide range of income-producing activities. The majority of Indians living in the southern part of the province, however, are still dependent upon agriculture. Indians living in the northern part are dependent on fishing, hunting and trapping.

Cereal crops were above average in most areas with exceptionally good harvest weather in the fall which permitted Indian farmers and lessees to get their crops off in good condition. Approximately 250,000 acres of land were under cultivation in 1960. Individual Indian farmers cultivated 95,496 acres of land and produced 537,077 bushels of wheat, 202,120 bushels of coarse grains, 24,947 bushels of flax, and 941,036 lbs. of rape seed. It was also an exceptionally good year for hay crops which accounted for the Indians being able to harvest 13,035 tons of wild hay and 2,178 tons of tame hay. A total of 993 acres of new land was broken. Individual Indian farmers increased their cultivated acreage by 13,362 acres over the previous year.

The cattle industry continues to expand in most agencies. This is due to revolving fund loans and the implementing of rotating herd schemes.

Trapping and Fishing

The northern Indian on the whole had a fairly successful year. Fur catches and prices were down slightly from the previous year. The net income was also supplemented by seasonal employment in the fish filleting plants, road construction, fire fighting, and timber industry. Approximately 1½ million f.b.m. spruce lumber was cut by the Waterhen, Canoe Lake, and Peter Pond Bands of the Meadow Lake Agency. Game conditions in the region are very good with deer, elk, and moose on the increase or holding their own. Barren ground caribou are doing fair, mainly due to a fair to good calf survival.

The employment placement program inaugurated in the fall of 1959, expanded greatly. The number of young people graduating from various training institutions is increasing steadily. The graduates were readily placed and adjusted well to a non-Indian environment. A total of 41 persons were assisted under the program into permanent-type employment. Of these 29 were classed as skilled and 12 as unskilled. In addition, 925 persons were assisted in obtaining seasonal employment during the summer months, the bulk being moved into the sugar

beet fields in Alberta. At the present time there are four Indians as assistant agents, one Indian as superintendent, and four Indian girls as stenographers in Indian Agency offices.

A new social worker was appointed and Indian band councils were encouraged to assume greater responsibility for establishing eligibility of band members for welfare assistance. Officials of the Branch and the provincial Department of Social Welfare have worked closely to relate services provided by the Branch to those provided to non-Indians in communities adjacent to reserves and to explore the implications of extending provincial welfare services to the Indians living on reserves.

Welfare Changes

In 1959, amendments were made in provincial legislation which provided for the transfer of matters pertaining to juvenile delinquency from the Provincial Corrections Act to the Child Welfare Act. As a result, children, who were previously classified as juvenile delinquents are now made wards of the Director of Child Welfare and placed according to their individual needs. This has been a significant change insofar as Indian children are concerned and one that is beneficial to their welfare.

Further positive developments took place during the year in connection with those Indian children taken into care by the Provincial Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. It has been agreed that the province will accept maintenance costs in these cases when the parent or parents have resided away from the reserve without benefit of public assistance for one year or more. On the other hand, the Indian Affairs Branch will accept financial responsibility for those who were resident on reserves at the time of their admission into care, and for those who were resident in non-Indian communities when taken into care and whose parent or parents had not established residence away from the reserve.

The Indian Affairs Branch has agreed to reimburse the Province for the care of Indian wards at an accepted per diem rate.

A total of 260 welfare houses were built on various reserves.

The educational program in Saskatchewan Indian schools continues to show improvement. The appointment of a district school superintendent at Prince Albert has permitted closer supervision of classroom teaching in the northern part of the province. The recent appointment of an additional school superintendent for the southern agencies will provide for more sustained contact with teachers and their pupils.

School Attendance

The age-grade relationship of pupils is becoming more normal and an encouraging trend is noted in the increased enrolment of six-year-olds. Non-promotion is decreasing and a more systematic testing program is being introduced. School attendance is becoming more regular with the provision of vaning service on most reserves. A number of one-room schools was closed in favour of centralized education. School teachers in two agencies co-operate with school unit teachers in the preparation of standardized tests which are given to the unit and Indian children alike at the end of the school term. It is hoped to extend this service to include more Indian classrooms.

Three hundred and forty students were approved for training under the educational assistance program. A considerable proportion of these was enrolled in one or another of the following types of training: university, teachers' college, business college and trades courses. A number of young Indian men were trained in various trades under Schedule "M" at the technical schools in Moose Jaw and

Saskatoon in the winter and spring. Thirty young men and women were enrolled in upgrading classes conducted at Prince Albert and Regina. A number of these have already been placed in permanent employment, and some are planning to undertake further training and others are planning to return to school. It is hoped to extend this type of program next year.

Four scholarships were awarded by the Branch to Saskatchewan pupils last year; one for university training, one for teachers' college, one for nursing, and one for music.

Joint school agreements were concluded with the school boards at Punnichy, Wadena, and Leask, by which the Branch financed accommodation for 210 pupils. Partially integrated programs were begun at Broadview and Grenfell.

Adult education programs were undertaken at Beauval, Cote, Kinistino, and File Hills Reserves. Increased parental interest resulted in eight new school committees.

New schools were built at Keeseekoose, Ochapowace, Standing Buffalo, Pasqua, Key, Southend, Moosomin, and Moose Woods Indian Reserves.

Thirty-five miles of grid all-weather roads were constructed on various reserves on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis with the province. An additional 45 miles of roads were constructed from band funds and appropriation. The entire road construction program was carried out to make easier the transportation of children to day schools and to provincial schools.

Manitoba

Indians of Manitoba engage in many occupations. Those in northern areas still depend to a large extent for income on trapping and commercial fishing, with this income augmented by revenue from handicraft, local sawmill operations, the tourist industry, seasonal employment on the Hudson's Bay Railway and by casual employment at northern settlements.

Trapping and Fishing

The management of fur resources continued under formal agreement with the Indian participation increased slightly from 69.05 per cent in 1960 to 71.64 per cent. This represented an increase of approximately \$8,000 for administration costs. Benefits to the Indians under this agreement rose proportionately.

Musk rats were again scarce with no trapping being done on the Summerberry Project. Other species, however, more than off-set the low supply of muskrat by an increase in quantity and valuation. Beaver again topped the list with a rise of 9,000 over the previous year. Across the country an increase of \$3 average price per pelt, as well as a good supply helped to stimulate trapping interest.

In spite of the increase in beaver trapped, the population appears to be erupting once again. Added concentration of trapping will be required to off-set this and prevent another die-off as occurred during 1951-52.

Mink prices and production early in the year appeared headed for record returns. However, prices slumped badly after January 10th and cut short this possibility.

Lynx began the season in good demand and supply.

Valuation of all furs taken during the year in the northern conservation areas rose from \$645,000 to \$802,073. The average income per trapper over the same area rose from \$356 to \$409.

Commercial fishing in northern lakes continued to be more helpful to the economy of residents in the area. Summer operations are the most favoured and also show the highest returns to the individual native or Indian fisherman.

Trapnets were introduced on Lake Winnipeg on an experimental basis. One instructor and five native fishermen operated from Berens River. Considerable knowledge of techniques and net designs was gained. The experiment will be continued next year.

Another freezer plant was brought into operation at God's Lake. At least half-a-million pounds are expected for the coming season.

Of the total number of fishermen in Manitoba, 65% are Indian or of Indian descent.

Assistance for fishing equipment on a repayable basis was again extended to Indian fishermen. Returns indicate the venture to be most beneficial to Indians in placing them on a more competitive basis with non-Indians. Material for the construction of eight packing sheds of 50,000 to 100,000-pounds capacity each was landed at sites in the Nelson House-South Indian Lake area. These, to be constructed immediately, should assist the Indians of the area greatly in producing fish of better quality as the trade demands.

Caribou Increase

Barren ground caribou appear to show a slight increase. Indian co-operation with conservation agencies is more in evidence. Wolf pup hunting was again carried out to assist in caribou conservation.

Wild rice production nearly tripled that of the previous years, 8,598 lbs. to 24,057 lbs. Value to the pickers was \$10,707. A continuing tender for a five-year period was put into effect this season. Prices are stabilized at 30c per lb. for Little Grand Rapids, Bloodvein and Hollow Water, with the Whiteshell at 58c per lb.

Production of handiwork brought almost \$28,700 with the northern bands earning the major portion. Some 60 Indians derived income from the tourist industry, mainly by employment as guides.

In the south Indians found employment in construction, as farm workers, in the woods industry, at farming, cattle raising and in gathering wild crops. An active job placement program has shown excellent results.

Placement Program

The placements made in the year through the joint efforts of agency staff and the placement officer were 46 in regular and 597 in casual employment.

The latter figure does not include 1,200 individuals employed in the sugar beet fields in Manitoba for a six-week period and who earned \$110,000.

Of the 46 established in regular employment, 36 are still employed.

Continued co-operation has been received not only from the Special Placements Section of the National Employment Service, but also from the local N.E.S. managers. In many instances, they assisted in making placements outside of the Winnipeg area which would not have been possible through the sole efforts of the placement officer.

In the Brandon area, a determined effort was made through the co-operation of Branch officers and N.E.S. in the farm labour field. Of 25 candidates, 18 were placed with varying degrees of permanence in a variety of jobs, and it is hoped that this venture can be extended to other localities.

Since its inception in 1957, the permanent placement programme has increased in scope. It is anticipated that further expansion of the program will be noted in the coming year due to the increased number of young people taking their higher education in non-Indian schools. In addition, there appears to be a steadily increasing interest on the part of students who have completed grade 10 or higher grades to take further vocational training.

A development of importance was the expansion of cattle-raising on suitable reserves. Assistance has been provided in the purchase of 289 head of cattle on schemes including loans and grants to individuals, establishment of rotational herds, and purchases from Band funds. Cattle on reserves now total 1,490; of these, 1,342 are owned by individual Indians. As an adjunct to this program, a successful agricultural conference was held at the Fisher River Agency, where Indians of the southern agencies, superintendents and assistants, met to discuss problems related to agriculture and cattle raising. The co-operation of the provincial Department of Agriculture was an important factor in the success of this conference.

Acreage farmed by individual Indians on reserves totalled 12,418, while 45,459 acres were under lease for agriculture and 6,946 acres for grazing as of December 31, 1960. Crop share leases have proven difficult to cope with due to collection difficulties brought about by marketing regulations. These are gradually being replaced by a cash rental system, based on a tendered price per acre which ensures total collection and allows lease revenue to be accurately known.

New houses built totalled 159, major repairs made to 23, and minor repairs to 455. Two community halls were built.

Ten sawmills on reserves produced 375,000 f.b.m. of lumber, used almost entirely in construction and repair of Indian homes.

Cash Relief

The number of reserves where relief food payments by cheque have replaced dollar-value food orders was increased. Except in a few isolated cases, Indians have used these funds wisely.

The interest of the public in the welfare of Indians continues to increase. The Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg is most active and held a very successful Indian and Metis Conference. A leadership course for selected Indians and Metis was also held. The provincial government's Community Development Program is well underway, with officers appointed at Grand Rapids and Norway House. An increasing number of private citizens show interest in the problems of the Indians especially in their integration into urban life, and these people are making a valuable contribution toward this objective.

Effective liaison has been set up between the regional welfare officer and provincial, city, and other welfare agencies. The objective of having the services of these groups made available to Indians wherever possible is being actively pursued.

Successful Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation program for physically handicapped Indians with costs met from Branch funds and carried out by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba continues to provide a valuable service. Of 79 cases dealt with during the year, post-hospital academic training was provided for 44; 24 received vocational training in school, or on the job; eight attended special or pre-vocational schools. Thirteen of these completed vocational courses, and 33 job placements were made. The percentage of drop-outs due to failure to make social or physical adjustments remains small.

Since the inception of this program in 1957, 112 Indian men and women have been placed in full-time competitive employment compatible with their physical capacities. This is perhaps the more noteworthy in that the average schooling of this group upon referral was at the grade five level, and their previous work habits had been largely confined to casual seasonal manual labour. The average annual income of this group, based on their starting wages, was \$2,122.19. Thus, through direct taxation alone, this group is paying annually

a sum estimated at at least \$17,000, and, if their physical and social rehabilitation had not been accomplished, they would have been direct charges on the taxpayers throughout the course of their lives. Of equal, if not of more, importance, is the fact that these people through rehabilitation, have acquired confidence and self-respect, and can lead normal lives.

Roads

The extension of reserve roads was a major objective and good progress was made with 41 miles of new grade being built, of which 25 miles were constructed on a shared cost basis with provincial and municipal authorities. Forty-five miles of reserve roads were repaired or re-gravelled; five traffic bridges built and one repaired; five foot bridges were built and 12 repaired. Eighty-six miles of trails were cleared and improved, mainly in the northern agencies as winter work projects. A survey of drainage needs on Peguis and Fisher River Reserves was begun by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation authority, which may lead to a planned drainage program.

Water supplies for reserves is a major concern. New wells drilled totalled 14 while nine existing wells were repaired. Action is currently underway to provide water for residents of Fort Alexander and Roseau River Reserves, the former by delivery, at cost jointly to appropriation and Band funds; the latter by construction of a pumping station.

Schooling Expands

The rapid increase in the Indian population of the northern reserves has made it difficult to provide school classroom accommodation, and it has become necessary to use varied types of emergency extra classroom space. In these areas, Indian Day schools often offer the only educational facilities present, and there is little or no opportunity for Indian pupils to attend provincial schools, as in the more settled southern areas.

In the southern area, classrooms and schools are being closed out as integration gains momentum. Two classrooms were closed in the Dauphin Agency, one at Crane River Reserve where the school was integrated with the Crane River provincial schools and one in the MacKay Residential school as a result of more pupils transferring to the two schools.

Integration in the Portage la Prairie Agency caused the closing of the one remaining classroom at the Portage Indian Residential school and of two classrooms at the Brandon Indian Residential school, which brought the total in attendance at city schools at Portage la Prairie and Brandon to 129 and 85 respectively.

Expansion of integration arrangements on group tuition basis were established or expanded at Hodgson, Elphinstone, Erickson, Mariaplois and Teulon.

Four classrooms operated by the Branch in hospital schools at Clearwater Lake and Brandon were closed and arrangements made for pupils to be absorbed into the provincial educational facilities conducted by the Manitoba Sanatorium Board at Clearwater Lake and Ninette Sanatoria.

High school enrolments increased at Dauphin, The Pas, Portage la Prairie, Teulon and Assiniboia Residential school in Winnipeg.

A teacher-counselor program is providing necessary assistance required by Indian students attending integrated classes with a consequent improvement in the standard of pupil achievement.

Grade consolidation in several rural-type Indian Day schools has been effected by means of transportation systems. This type of organization is making a marked improvement in the raising of educational standards in reserve schools.

Greater interest amongst parents is being noted as the result of "Parents' Day" organized by the teachers. Indians are serving on local committees with provincial boards of the integrated schools at Hollow Water and Crane River Reserves, and it is hoped that participation of this nature may be increased.

In-service training of teachers was promoted at six agency teacher conventions. The first special summer school course for Indian teachers was held in Winnipeg conducted by a specialist in Indian education. The course stressed basic cultural patterns of the Indian and Metis groups and the relation of cultural changes to education.

An extensive repair and maintenance program was carried out in day and residential schools, including extensive renovation to Sandy Bay Residential school; the complete electrical re-wiring at Birtle Residential; conversion to gas heating at Brandon; and boiler installation at Portage la Prairie.

New single classrooms were built at Little Black River and Oak River, while two new 4-classroom schools were placed in operation at Fort Alexander and Pukatawagan. Materials were shipped in by winter freight for construction of three new classrooms at Nelson House and one at God's Lake Narrows.

An interesting development in the field of adult education was represented by a prospecting course for Indians in four northern agencies. Instruction was carried out by Branch officers, assisted by a representative of the provincial government. Keen interest was displayed by the 220 who attended. It is hoped that the knowledge of mineral identification and prospecting regulations acquired by these Indians will be of benefit to them should they locate mineral deposits (as has happened in the past) or have opportunity to find employment in prospecting or mining.

Instruction was given to Indians of the Island Lake Band in boat-building, resulting in 14 yawls being built, and five Indians are prepared to enter this field on a commercial basis. Commercial fishing has assumed major importance and construction of yawls at the reserve will allow Indian fishermen to acquire these boats at a saving of several hundred dollars.

Northern Ontario

There has been a definite improvement of the Indian economy. Due to fewer opportunities for employment outside reserves, the cost of welfare assistance has increased but improved opportunities on reserves have resulted in a more healthy local economy.

Housing projects were continued at the level of previous years and improved living conditions are apparent. During the year 117 new houses were built jointly from appropriation, band funds and private contributions of Indians, and 246 were repaired.

Extended road construction is showing results in larger lumbering operations and more commercial fishing projects. Roads also bring tourists who have supplemented the economy through the purchase of handicrafts.

Forestry

From most standpoints, it was a good year. Sawlog production remained at four million f.b.m., pulpwood production increased by 20 per cent to 58,000 cords and other forest production, such as ties, increased 40 per cent to 76,000 pieces. Fuelwood probably exceeded 10,000 cords.

The increase in pulpwood was primarily due to the opening of more timber reserves accessible by roads. The production of spruce and balsam increased while that of jackpine and poplar decreased, primarily due to market conditions.

Five Indian bands had permits or timber licences to cut on provincial Crown land and extracted 300 M f.b.m. sawlogs and 1,600 cords of pulpwood.

Indians on 50 reserves are now commercially engaged in forest operations of which 20 operate 9 to 10 months each year.

The Indians earned nearly one million dollars in cutting operations and approximately \$180,000 was paid into band funds from timber dues.

Many Indians found employment during the year in sawmills and log driving.

In the spring and fall the Indians planted 230,000 young trees with good results owing to abundant rainfall.

Discussions were held with the Department of Lands and Forests on reforestation and a tentative three-year program was drafted. More Indians were employed by the Department of Lands and Forests on their tree planting projects.

Forest fires over Northern Ontario were much below average in 1960 due to better protection and above average rainfall. More bands were equipped with fire fighting equipment, especially in Northwestern Ontario.

Four Indians passed the 33-week forest ranger course and obtained employment.

Seven attended the scaling course at Dorset and four passed the examinations.

Scaling procedures on Indian reserves have improved in that purchasers are submitting more frequent and uniform scaling returns.

The most notable forest engineering project was the construction of two 70-foot Bailey bridges and 12 miles of road into a new logging area on one reserve. Other new roads were constructed and many old roads were improved. As the frontier is pushed further north, more reserves become accessible and their labour force and natural resources are absorbed into the Canadian economy.

The planning, recording and mapping of forest resources and operations continued and forest management was discussed at several band meetings. In view of their importance in forest management, additional photographs of forest coverage on Indian reserves were obtained.

Education

The increasing realization by parents and children of the advantage of education was the highlight in the education field. There are 234 students on post-elementary school courses including one at university, three taking grade 13, two in teachers' college and four following registered nurses' courses.

New schools were constructed at Paint Hills, Fort George and Lansdowne House with new residences at Moose Factory and Wikwemikong. Seven additional classrooms were placed in operation this year.

The integration program continued to expand with the construction of joint schools at Kenora, Nipigon, Little Current and Thessalon.

The appointment of a district superintendent of schools at Sault Ste. Marie and two additional teacher-counsellors greatly strengthened the education program. The additional staff allowed more time for organization of school committees and for the expansion of in-service training programs.

Communities continue to show keen interest towards adult education. Twelve courses were conducted and plans are in progress to initiate up-grading programs. Summer school classes attracted heavy enrolments, with 22 schools in operation.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The fur harvest in Northern Ontario remained relatively unchanged.

Production of beaver was good over most of the area, but prices were somewhat lower. A highlight of the season was the harvest of over 1,000 beaver from Michipicoten Island by two Indian trappers from James Bay. The trapping

program north of Kapuskasing seems to have given good results but operations are now reverting to a normal harvest rather than a salvage operation as they originally began.

Stocks of beaver in the Big Trout Lake area are increasing favourably. Rehabilitation of 200 beaver was carried out in 1960 on selected sites and continuation of this program appears desirable to build up isolated areas not presently supporting a beaver population. A small pilot project designed to give information on drainage and site recovery has been implemented on the Kesagami Reserve. Limited beaver trapping has been carried out, but extensive management of the area must wait until more information is available.

The Branch assumed management of the Fort George and Rupert's House Beaver Preserves by arrangement with the province of Quebec. These were formerly under lease to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is expected this move will standardize management on the various preserves. Beaver production on the preserves is estimated to be relatively unchanged from 1959-60.

Mink production continued high, but prices were down approximately 35 per cent from 1959-60. Muskrat prices appear to be slightly firmer than last season, but production in Northern Ontario is down. Low water in the Patricia Districts has reduced muskrat populations by 50 to 60 per cent during the past two seasons with no improvement in sight. Other species of fur are mostly unchanged in production and value over the past season.

The North Bay Fur Auction held three sales during the year, at which Indian-produced fur represented approximately 30 per cent of the offering and commanded top prices.

Several Indians attended the Ontario Trappers Convention at North Bay, representing all of the northern areas. Additional Indians have attended the Ontario Trapper's Fur Sales Service Auction, primarily to gain a knowledge of fur grading and handling in preparation for sale by auction.

Development of Indian commercial fisheries in the Patricia District of Northern Ontario and in the James Bay Agency have progressed favourably. During the year, several new fisheries were brought into production and improvements made in existing ones.

Production from fisheries receiving extensive management was increased to just under one million pounds, with total Indian production for the region increasing to approximately three million pounds. Commercial fishing is becoming increasingly important to the Indians in the northern areas, and represents a larger portion of their income each year. Income from this source is estimated to be in excess of \$275,000 for 1960.

Planning has progressed to encourage the establishment of processing facilities in the northern areas. This is intended to handle surpluses during peak production periods and allow utilization of species previously not found economical. It should have a beneficial effect on Indian income and generally improve the economy of Indian fisheries.

Fish as an item in the diet of Indians is extremely important and it is estimated over two and a half million pounds is consumed annually.

Seasonal Work

Wild rice remained a very important crop to Indians. Production in 1960 is estimated at 350,000-375,000 lbs. At an average price of 39c per lb., it provided income of approximately \$150,000 to Indians in North Western Ontario, somewhat improved over 1959.

The Wild Rice Harvesting Act has been beneficial in controlling premature harvesting and in ensuring better quality. The Act has also protected the interest of Indians in this valuable crop, and has contributed much toward an orderly development of the harvest.

During the past year, increased interest was shown in the harvesting of blueberries. It appears this crop may not have received the attention it deserved in the past and the potential markets were assessed as part of a general development program of this crop as a source of income for Indians.

Construction and woods operations accounted for most of the seasonal employment. Some 200 Indians who were employed by the provincial authorities as firefighters were considered amongst the best.

Many Indians secured employment as tourist guides. Plans were completed for a Guides' Course in Northwestern Ontario in April, 1961, to provide skilled training for guides and to encourage development of ethics in catering to tourists. This occupation is a favourite one of many Indians and provides an important source of income.

Placement Program

Forty-seven candidates were accepted into the placement program. After a trial period, 10 were released because they lacked some of the qualities necessary for success. Thirty-four were placed in permanent employment and have made satisfactory adjustment to urban living. The remaining three are awaiting permanent placement.

Winter works projects made a substantial contribution to employment. Approximately \$86,000 was paid out in wages for about 8,800 man-days work.

The main feature of the urban integration program was the selection of candidates who were better qualified to compete in the labour market. Generally, they were fairly well educated and had a wider variety of skills to offer.

Community Development

The Provincial Welfare Department and the Children's Aid Societies which extended their services to the reserves, continue to improve living conditions.

Each year, the Children's Aid Societies are broadening their services. Some of the societies are concentrating on family counselling. This service should reduce the number of children taken into care.

There are 19 Homemakers' Clubs, of which 16 are active. Several were instrumental in promoting leadership training courses. They are also interested in follow-up courses after the training courses.

The Homemakers' Regional Committee is active. With the assistance of the clubs, they plan the annual Homemakers' Conference.

Several leadership training courses were held during the year.

Twenty-one Indians (14 men and seven women), attended the courses for chiefs and councillors which was held in May, 1960, at the Quetico Conference and Training Centre, Kwene. Eight women attended special courses in weaving and creative crafts, and others participated in two advanced weaving seminars at Whitefish Bay and a weaving course at Whitefish Lake, Naughton. A teen-age counsellors' course attracted eleven young people—three girls and eight boys.

A few reserves are developing income from the sale of handicrafts. These have been quite successful and raised \$15,000.

Southern Ontario

Sixteen bands in the region manage the expenditure of their revenue funds, in whole or in part. All these bands participate in the provincial General Welfare Assistance Act and administer their own relief program.

Indians are finding their way into nearly every segment of society. For the first time in the history of the province, an Indian youth of the Mohawk Band at Tyendinaga was selected to serve as a page-boy in the Ontario Legislature. One

young man from the same band received a \$1,200 Branch university scholarship in his second year of medical school, while another member was ordained as an Anglican minister. A \$500 vocational scholarship also went to a Mohawk girl of the Iroquois of St. Regis Band.

Education

Educational services have been expanding. Eight additional teachers were required to cope with a larger number of pupils, bringing the teaching staff to 131, of whom 40 are Indians. Integration with non-Indian schools continues. One joint school contract became operative and negotiations for three others are progressing favourably.

Narrowing of the age-grade gap, retention at school, and an increased interest in high school contribute to increased enrolment in secondary schools.

A regional educational specialist was appointed to provide guidance to the increasing number of students attending high school and trade-training courses.

Perhaps the most encouraging signpost this year in the regional educational program is the interest shown by adult Indians in upgrading their academic standing. In the Caradoc Agency alone, 70 adults were enrolled. It is expected that some 40 of these will complete their upgrading and will be able to undergo technical or academic training.

Forty-five additional Indian youths enrolled in trade-training schools in Toronto.

The Mohawk Institute at Brantford benefitted from the first phase of extensive alterations designed to make it a modern residential school. The new kitchen and dining-room alterations which cost more than \$100,000 provide facilities for feeding all students.

To keep up with increased enrolment in the day schools, a hall at Cape Croker and one at Golden Lake were remodelled to provide temporary classrooms.

Roads

Road maintenance costing \$93,850 from Parliamentary appropriation was carried out, with \$74,000 earmarked for new construction. Bands having sufficient funds contributed as well, with the provincial government subsidizing both operations to the extent of 50 per cent on all road construction and maintenance and 80 per cent on the construction of bridges.

The sum of \$99,000 was provided for the construction and repairs of Indian homes and wells. There were 62 houses constructed and 134 houses repaired.

The caterpillar tractor provided last year for the logging operation on Christian Island has proved its worth. During the fall and winter approximately 460,000 b.f.m. hardwood logs were cut and hauled to the band-owned sawmill. Around 300,000 feet of lumber was sawn from the previous winter's cut. The machine is also used to maintain reserve roads to the logging operation and in the village and subdivisions. The Department of Public Works is constructing a break-water at Cedar Point.

A Homemakers' Conference was held on the Moravian Reserve with delegates attending from several reserves. Full participation by the Indian people was the theme.

Work for Young People

The regional placement program is expanding rapidly. There were 57 selected Indians assisted through the urban placement program. A district placement officer was located in London for a few months to help secure additional jobs for skilled and unskilled Indians in the area. Unions are co-operating in their services to Indian union members.

Thirty Indians worked in the Parry Sound area on highway construction through the co-operation of the Department of Highways. The St. Clair River seaway project provided almost continuous employment for 35 Indians from Walpole Island. More than 700 were in employment in the manufacturing and service trades, while approximately 1,575 had seasonal jobs in agriculture, trapping, lumber and guiding. Winter works programs provided employment for varying periods to more than 125 Indians.

The provincial Department of Lands and Forests employed a number of Indians on a project in the Bruce Agency, while several were employed by the Ontario Hydro on the construction of a nuclear plant. The reduction of markets for forestry products lessened employment for the Indians at Cape Croker.

The winter works road program at the Kettle Point Reserve opened up a new section which will provide, in time, a large acreage for a market garden. The project also yielded 200 cords of firewood for sale to summer cottagers.

A new community hall is under construction at St. Regis, financed entirely from Band funds. This Band also bought fire-fighting equipment and built a fire hall on the Cornwall Island Reserve. Both projects will cost approximately \$48,000.

The hardsurfaced road construction program is continuing at Six Nations.

Health Committees, on many reserves, are improving sanitary conditions and are encouraging residents to co-operate with the Branch in providing safe sources of drinking water. The sanitation course held at Ohsweken in conjunction with Indian Health Services produced trained leaders who are making great strides in improving sanitation on their reserves.

An air cadet squadron composed of young Indians was active on the Parry Island Reserve. The Band Council, under the progressive leadership of a woman chief, pays part of the travelling costs of the squadron.

The Moravian Reserve was placed under the administration of the Caradoc Agency.

Trapping and Farming

The fur catch brought good returns. At Walpole Island many duck hunters took advantage of the hunting by-laws and the Band gained revenue from issuing licences.

The development of cottage subdivisions and tourist establishments run by Indians is now a major source of revenue—about \$45,000 annually—for several individual Indians and Bands. Revenue from craftwork was about \$24,000.

In the farming areas plans are being made to establish fulltime Indian farmers on a sounder basis. As in the non-Indian community, the small farmer is going out of business. An increase in beef raising is noted. Indian farmers are taking a more active interest in competitions such as plowing matches. The Six Nations and Quinte Mohawk fairs drew thousands of visitors from neighbouring districts. The Fall Fair at Parry Island Reserve showed a small profit.

Quebec

The majority of the Indians in Northern Quebec follow seasonal employment. Steel strikes in the U.S.A. and Canada have curtailed the steel construction industry, which affected the Indians of Caughnawaga for two months. At Schefferville, the Iron Ore Company reduced its operation last fall, which adversely affected the economy of the Indians. The economic level of the Indians of Maniwaki, Pierreville and Lorette remained unchanged, and employment has been satisfactory. Forestry operations at Bersimis provide employment for all able-bodied Indians of that reserve seven months of the year.

As in past years, Indians of Northern Quebec derived considerable income from trapping, commercial sturgeon and salmon fishing, hunting and from the sale of handicrafts. A new licence system has been adopted by the provincial department of Fisheries which will be beneficial to Indian fishermen. Each fisherman will be issued a licence to fish sturgeon with a given length of net at the rate of 10 cents per fathom of gill net, instead of the previous rate of .03 cents per pound of fish. Returns indicate that the sturgeon fishing projects yielded \$13,358 and the sale of beaver pelts an amount of \$277,708. Also \$225,000 was realized from the sale of other furs such as mink and otter, totalling approximately \$500,000 for the Fur Conservation Program. The total revenue from handicrafts for the province was about \$120,000.

Work in the North

Since the labour market in urban centres was less favourable, placement efforts were directed to employment in rural areas. Job opportunities for the Indians have increased as a result of good relations with the National Employment Service, the labour unions and industry. Consequently, there is every indication that more Indians from northern Quebec will secure jobs on the numerous resource development projects, thereby contributing to the economic growth of the country. There were 237 Indians placed in the following categories: labourers in mining, forestry operations, guiding of tourists and surveyors and prospectors.

The joint Federal-Provincial agreement concerning vocational training to unemployed workers during the winter months has given an opportunity to four Indians from Pointe-Bleue to follow courses which will last from 12 to 16 weeks.

Special attention was given to nine physically handicapped Indians, and their rehabilitation in hospitals and appropriate centres is progressing encouragingly. These Indians will follow a vocational training course as soon as they are physically able.

The Branch has provided employment to approximately 100 Indians from Restigouche, Pointe-Bleue, Bersimis and Temiskaming, building welfare housing, road and making house repairs. Contractors carrying out Branch projects including school construction have employed Indian labour.

The Winter Works Program gave employment to 275 Indians and also helped 67 to qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits.

The employment outlook in this region is bright. Quebec Cartier Mining have started their mining operation at Port Cartier and the Manicouagan project of Quebec-Hydro will employ about 8,000 men. The radar installations at Chibougamau should provide employment for the Indians of Pointe-Bleue and Mistassini. In Oka, where mining operations have just begun, Indians are employed and more will be hired as the project develops. New mining developments in the area of Lake Albanel, Lake Mistassini and Lake Mattagami will provide many job opportunities for Indians of the north. A railway and access road to Mattagami Lake are under construction.

Social Welfare

Quebec Indians are all eligible for the provincial and federal social allowances which have greatly improved their standard of living. In many instances, Indians apply for these social allowances in the same way as do non-Indians, without going through Indian agency offices. Relief assistance from the Branch was provided to those without other means of subsistence. Relief food payments on a cash basis were introduced at two agencies on an experimental basis with good results. Steps are being taken to extend cash relief to the majority of the reserves in Quebec.

Excellent relations exist with the provincial department of Social Welfare and Youth, the municipal and diocesan social welfare agencies and the private welfare agencies in Montreal and Quebec. There were 109 cases transferred to these welfare agencies during the year. The more isolated cases are looked after by the Branch in co-operation with the nearest welfare agency.

Community organization is making continuous progress. The Homemakers' Clubs are active and courses in weaving, sewing, millinery and first aid were provided by technicians of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. The Bersimis Homemakers' Club was integrated with "Cercle des Fermières du Quebec" and the Homemakers' club of Temiskaming Band, at Notre-Dame du Nord, was integrated with the "Women's Institutes". Projects undertaken by these clubs have been the organization of a public library, and recreational activities on several reserves. A Homemakers' Convention was held at the Maniwaki Algonquin Center attended by 25 delegates from various reserves.

Leadership and Sports

A leadership training course was held at Village des Hurons in June. This course, attended by 28 delegates, was designed to produce leaders and stress the importance of community development.

A sports committee was organized at Pointe-Bleue which has initiated numerous activities. An Indian softball team joined the Roberval Softball League, and Indians also have hockey and broomball teams. A Pee-Wee hockey team made up of Indians from Bersimis, Pointe-Bleue and Abitibi competed in the International Pee-Wee Hockey Tournament with 45 teams from Canada and the U.S.A., which was held in Quebec City during the Quebec Winter Carnival. Immediately after the tournament, the team played an exhibition game against an Indian team from Alberta in the Quebec Coliseum before an audience of 17,000.

Band Councils have taken a keen interest in the administration of their reserves, and help superintendents in administering relief assistance and welfare housing. Band by-laws dealing with speed limits, curfew, garbage, peddlers, etc. have been adopted on several reserves.

In order to improve educational, economical and social conditions, the Indians of Barriere have moved to Rapid Lake, the Indians of St. Augustin have moved to Romaine and those of Wolf Lake to Hunter's Point. These moves to less isolated areas will improve employment opportunities and will provide schooling for the children.

There were 136 new houses built and 148 houses repaired. Another 14 houses were started, but not yet completed. A teacher's residence is under construction at Caughnawaga. A wharf and a garage were built at Mistassini; a double garage at Pointe-Bleue; day school with teacherage at Manowan; pump house and well at Schefferville. Two artesian wells were dug at Pointe-Bleue, Maria and Eel River.

Education

The need for more and better education is recognized by a large majority of the Indian population, and more and more Indian students are enlisting for higher education and better training.

School integration is progressing steadily. A joint school was completed at Restigouche providing education for the Restigouche Indians from grades four to 12. At Bersimis, a joint school is to be completed for September 1961, which will accommodate Indian children from grade six to nine. Agreements have been signed between the Branch and Roberval School Board for the Indians of Pointe-Bleue and with Amos School Board for the benefit of high-school Indian pupils

now attending Amos Indian Residential School. The Indian pupils' progress in non-Indian schools can be favourably compared with that of their non-Indian counterparts.

Adult education courses were organized at Romaine. These included the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic and domestic science. Handicraft courses are being conducted at Bersimis and Pointe-Bleue.

New Brunswick

Of the 3,200 Indians in New Brunswick 1,400 are Malecites who live in six reserves along the St. John River. The remaining 1,800 are Micmacs who live chiefly on four reserves along the Atlantic coast. The majority of the former largely depend upon employment in the state of Maine. In the eastern part of the province fishing and lumbering are the principal sources of employment although seasonal employment in Maine continues to make a sizeable contribution to their livelihood.

Generally, the Indian residents of the St. John River Valley have no difficulty finding employment in Maine. The potato industry provides intermittent employment from seed cutting and planting in early spring to harvest, grading and shipping in the fall and winter months. Due to greater mechanization the demand for manual labour is decreasing but the slack is taken up somewhat by greater emphasis on berry and vegetable production.

Seasonal employment peculiar to New Brunswick is the harvest of the fiddlehead which grows along river banks and is considered a spring delicacy as a green. During the year some pulp and saw logs were cut and at the Tobique reserve 150,000 f.b.m. poplar logs were cut for export.

Use of Natural Resources

In the eastern part of the province, the increasing mechanization of the Maine potato industry has had more serious effects on the Indian people. Alternative opportunities for employment become much more important and greater emphasis is being placed on the use of natural resources. This is particularly noticeable on Big Cove Reserve where the chief and council led a movement to increase income from fishing, lumbering and handicrafts. Smelt fishing restrictions along the river fronting this reserve have been lifted. Indians have organized a co-operative to fish gaspereaux and a loan to provide nets was granted by the Branch to 15 fishermen. Timber is non-existent on Big Cove Reserve but a small contract for cutting on leased Crown land, employing 24 Indians for a short period, was arranged by the chief. Production of handicrafts has increased and one Indian employed seven men during most of the winter making baskets and lobster trap hoops. A market for 250,000 hoops was available to them. The Indians of Burnt Church show a trend towards acquiring larger fishing vessels to compete in deeper coastal waters with non-Indian lobster fishermen. Red Bank and Eel Ground Reserves continued to develop their timber resources, producing mostly pulpwood, pit props and Christmas trees.

Relief In Cash

In all agencies the system of paying food relief by cheque was introduced. Pilot projects the previous year had shown no substantial misuse of relief and experience with the use of cheques has confirmed this.

Construction

Roads were reconstructed on Tobique, Big Cove and Burnt Church Reserves. Continuation of the crib work along the shore of Burnt Church Reserve saw the addition of an extra 500 feet of crib under the supervision of the Department

of Public Works. Ten houses were started and seven were completed. Approximately 60 houses were repaired, most of the labour being provided by the homeowners. Five wells were drilled on Big Cove Reserve, and four others on the St. Basile Reserve where the band provided the necessary pumps and equipment to bring water to the homes. Construction of a domestic water supply system partially financed from band funds, began on Red Band Reserve.

Job Placements

A number of employment placements were made. Additionally, three on-the-job trainees went on to permanent employment. Preliminary discussions have been held with provincial authorities with a view to organizing up-grading classes for the 16 to 35 age group who need to raise their academic standing to qualify for vocational schooling.

Delegates from all reserves except Big Cove attended the week-long Maritime Indian Folk School in Nova Scotia. The Big Cove group sent delegates to the week-long course held in Cape Breton and organized by the Extension Department of the St. Francis Xavier University. Additionally the Branch, at the requests of the bands, and in co-operation with various provincial and federal government services, organized short courses on Eel Ground, Tobique and Kingsclear Reserves. Indians of the Miramichi Agency, especially the Big Cove Band, organized regular meetings to study such aspects of community development as fishing, lumbering, gardening, poultry raising, credit unions, co-operatives and health. The health and school committees there are quite outstanding. Home and school Associations are active at Kingsclear and Devon.

Understanding Fostered

A great deal of public attention was focused on Indians through press and television, and the results have generally been beneficial. Four Indians were among 150 people of various occupations called to a Youth Conference at Fredericton to offer their views and advice on the extent and type of services needed under the newly-created provincial Department of Youth. A new Indian-non-Indian Friendship Organization has been formed in the Fredericton area dedicated to fostering "greater understanding, acceptance and good will between Indians and non-Indians". The membership and the executive are maintained in equal proportions of Indian and non-Indian.

Education—Sports

In education 741 pupils attended schools, of whom 137 attended non-Indian classes ranging from primary to fourth year university. Of this last group 36 were in high school, 17 in vocational schools and three in university. One Big Cove student participated in a United Nations Seminar held at Mount Allison University. Two additional classrooms were built at Big Cove and Burnt Church Reserve.

In sports a Tobique ball club won the local "Little League" tournament. The Big Cove School hockey team captured the High School Championship for Kent County.

Nova Scotia

Most Nova Scotia Indians live at some distance from industrial areas and employment is the major problem. The seasonal migration to Maine for potato and berry harvest continued. Some seasonal employment was also obtained at the Halifax International Airport. Annapolis Valley apple harvest provided some income, and a few were able to obtain employment in towns and cities adjacent to the smaller reserves. One Indian at Eskasoni obtained contracts for several

thousand cords of pulpwood and employed Indians for two months. However, very heavy snowfalls interfered seriously with cutting during the entire winter.

At Eskasoni, the water system begun in 1959 was completed at a cost of approximately \$112,000, \$50,000 of which was paid by the band fund account. The four miles of 4" pipe was laid by Indians under Branch supervision. A road was further extended into the reserve woodlot. The province continued the reconstruction of the provincial road through the reserve. The Afton Reserve road was also reconstructed, using the facilities of the provincial Department of Highways. A program to improve the streets on Sydney reserve began this year, and an old bridge was replaced as part of the winter works program.

Handicrafts continued to provide off-season employment and Millbrook reserve residents, with several outlets located on the Halifax highway, sold most of their production to tourists. Winter job opportunities, however, were scarce.

New Welfare Schemes

The government of Nova Scotia enacted new welfare legislation and for the first time Indians became eligible for certain types of provincial social assistance, including mothers' allowance. Relief food payments were made by cheque to all bands.

Negotiations to obtain a woodlot for the Fisher's Grant Reserve were concluded with the purchase of a 100-acre block to be known as Boat Harbour Reserve. Negotiations with the province and two private firms to obtain a sizeable woodlot for commercial development at Eskasoni are being continued. Exterior and subdivision surveys were completed on a number of reserves and the first Certificates of Possession in this province covered the Sydney and Eskasoni Reserves. Band Councils have shown an increased desire to participate financially, economically and socially in the improvement of the reserves.

Labour surveys, as part of the placement program, were continued. A number of young people were established in permanent employment off reserves including two who were assisted through on-the-job training. One Indian boy was brought to the regional office to give him clerical experience for future employment. The emphasis placed on placement has stirred up a desire for training and the number of applicants for vocational training has increased sharply.

Education

In education an agreement was concluded whereby the Indian children of the Chapel Island band, from grade five up, attend the Johnstown Academy with neighbouring non-Indian children. A new two-classroom school was built at Eskasoni Reserve. At Whycocomagh Reserve one classroom was added and a teacherage was constructed.

A total of 862 pupils attended various schools in Nova Scotia. Of these 728 were in Indian schools and 134 in other schools ranging from primary to fourth year University. Of this last group 26 were taking vocational training. One boy obtained a BA degree and is now employed by the federal government in Halifax. A girl also obtained a BA and is studying for a B.Ed. through a Branch scholarship. Apart from those attending regular vocational schools, many Eskasoni residents followed courses in carpentry and sewing. These courses are operated under the direction of the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

Again this year, in co-operation with the Departments of Education of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and with Indian Health Services, the weeklong Maritime Indian Folk School grouped 23 adult representatives from bands throughout the region. Nine of the students were elected council members. This course provides the trainees with basic leadership skills, and with information on various social welfare services available, to help them spearhead social and economic improvements on their reserves. The existence today of school, welfare,

health and other committees on most reserves can be traced to this and previous folk schools.

The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University has also been very active in adult education. A week-long course was held for delegates from Cape Breton and again the university supplemented this course with weekly meetings on the various reserves. Emphasis was placed on the social improvement of the community, and efforts to effect improvement of economic significance were continued. It is of interest to note that one Indian, although now located on a reserve within city limits, has joined a co-operative housing group and is in the process of building a home off the reserve under the Nova Scotia Housing Act.

The Indians of this province have again been active in the field of sports, and the Eskasoni hockey team captured the Maritime Indian Championship. Little Leaguers, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides continued their activities at Eskasoni.

Prince Edward Island

Except for a few families, all of the Indians of Prince Edward Island live on the Lennox Island Reserve. The Island reserve, approximately one mile from the mainland, is located in Malpeque Bay with access by government ferry.

Employment on the reserve is limited. There is no timber and the main sources of income locally are oyster fishing, which gives employment for three months of the year when young oysters are picked on public grounds and sold to large lease holders, and basket-making. One Indian has been operating on oyster lease for some years. Handicraft production, usually limited to one-half bushel potato baskets and lobster trap hoops, was slightly lower than the previous year; the entire production is valued at \$4,500. Some members found seasonal employment in Maine while others were employed for short periods at the Summerside R.C.A.F. Station or with local agriculturists.

Great hopes had been placed on blueberry cultivation and all indications were that the crop would be very good on Hog Island. This 350-acre island was burned for blueberry development the previous summer. Unfortunately, harvest time found all available Indians fighting one of the worst forest fires in the history of Prince Edward Island. The reserve suffered great loss to an already low fuel wood supply when two-thirds of the reserve was burnt. As a result most of the excellent blueberry crop was lost for lack of pickers.

Work began on the installation of a domestic water supply system which is to be an extension to all residents of the water supply at present available to the administrative centre. All the Indians' housing needs have been met. The Branch contributed materials for repairs while the individual home owners did the work.

Migration to industrial areas of Maine equals the yearly increase in band membership of approximately 4 per cent. Health standards are high. The Branch continued to enjoy co-operation of the provincial department and the Catholic Social Welfare Agencies in child welfare services.

A total of 38 children attended the Indian Day School on the Lennox Island Reserve. Five from Morrell and Scotchfort attend non-Indian schools, two are in vocational school, and a girl is in her second year of a university course leading to a B.Sc. in nursing. This last student received a Branch scholarship.

The reading program, a program of research and experiment, continued. It is interesting to note that Lennox Island is one of the few reserves in the Maritimes where children coming to school for the first time are all able to speak English.

An active hockey team competed with Nova Scotia for the Maritime Indian Championship. Charles Sark of Lennox Island Reserve was the regional Tom Longboat medalist.

Table 1

Indian Population

The table below gives the departmental census of Indians by provinces for 1949, 1954, 1959, and at December 31, 1960.

Province	1949	1954	1959	1960
Prince Edward Island.....	273	272	341	343
Nova Scotia.....	2,641	3,002	3,561	3,630
New Brunswick.....	2,139	2,629	3,183	3,280
Quebec.....	15,970	17,574	20,453	21,154
Ontario.....	34,571	37,255	42,668	43,767
Manitoba.....	17,549	19,684	23,658	24,608
Saskatchewan.....	16,308	18,750	23,280	24,278
Alberta.....	13,805	15,715	19,287	20,053
British Columbia.....	27,936	31,086	36,229	37,375
Yukon Territory.....	1,443	1,568	1,868	1,923
Northwest Territories.....	3,772	4,023	4,598	4,758
TOTAL.....	136,407	151,558	179,126	185,169

Table 2

**Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province,
Year Ended March 31, 1961**

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	11	43	25,352
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,565
Quebec.....	41	26	179,016
Ontario.....	111	163	1,555,797
Manitoba.....	50	107	524,241
Saskatchewan.....	67	120	1,205,538
Alberta.....	41	87	1,545,985
British Columbia.....	195	1,619	818,196
Yukon Territory.....	15	15	3,535
Northwest Territories.....	15	10	1,924
	562	2,217	5,899,890

Table 3
Statement of Expenditure 1960-61

Province	Branch Adminis- tration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare	Economic Develop- ment	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Total
Prince Edward Island.....		29,464.35	2,039.04	21,808.43	1,435.15	14,869.52		69,616.49
Nova Scotia.....	5,730.00	177,582.08	306.46	481,415.48	24,064.53	596,679.36		1,285,777.91
New Brunswick.....	2,650.30	158,683.16	3,887.33	265,094.06	1,696.87	145,949.33		577,961.05
Quebec.....	5,639.31	503,045.83	1,170.83	1,252,220.64	85,406.27	2,695,116.83	1,024.00	4,543,623.71
Ontario.....	13,261.13	143,058.67	24,840.91	1,682,610.91	242,993.27	4,727,478.76	33,726.00	7,867,969.65
Manitoba.....	12,518.74	715,929.42	1,601.04	1,491,774.55	226,248.88	3,775,983.75	126,957.00	6,351,013.38
Saskatchewan.....	43,435.83	671,157.15	5,036.20	1,794,700.51	187,817.17	4,118,821.94	129,124.00	6,950,092.80
Alberta.....	13,170.23	760,159.51	19,354.36	806,099.44	97,088.04	4,057,260.49	106,920.00	5,860,052.07
British Columbia.....	69,233.72	993,951.48	63,410.39	1,964,595.94	104,446.77	6,113,282.48	3,640.00	9,312,560.78
Northwest Territories.....		176,111.99	2,915.06	322,927.55	50,097.55	469.85	26,695.00	579,217.00
Yukon.....		10,193.64		175,024.25	10,229.60	893,722.25		1,089,169.74
Hdqs. & Misc.....	551,548.68	209,085.93	265,215.01	111,310.48	78,076.98	607,225.60	18,010.00	1,840,472.68
Grant to Provide Additional Service to Indians in B.C.....		99,856.59						99,856.59
TOTAL.....	717,187.94	5,648,279.80	389,776.63	10,369,582.24	1,109,601.08	27,746,860.16	446,096.00	46,427,383.85

Table 4

**Amounts Advanced on Revolving Fund Loans to Indians Approved Under Section 69 of
the Indian Act, and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1960**

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1960..... 461,857.23

ADVANCES 1960-61

Yukon.....	\$ 380.49
British Columbia.....	6,516.04
Alberta.....	372.00
Saskatchewan.....	45,320.50
Manitoba.....	40,361.08
Ontario.....	40,241.28
Quebec.....	2,600.00
New Brunswick.....	2,700.00
Nova Scotia.....	3,097.00
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	<u>\$ 141,588.39</u>
	603,445.62

REPAYMENTS 1960-61

Yukon.....	33.69
British Columbia.....	15,477.13
Alberta.....	1,185.85
Saskatchewan.....	43,405.30
Manitoba.....	8,237.97
Ontario.....	24,924.67
Quebec.....	4,477.14
New Brunswick.....	1,541.24
Nova Scotia.....	6,225.28
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	<u>105,508.27</u>
	\$ 497,937.35

In addition to the above payments on principal, \$16,247.24 was paid in Interest by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue—"Return on Investments".

Table 5

Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1961

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	\$ 6,145.88	\$ 141,931.72
Operation of Band Property.....	29,029.10	455,323.43
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		554,938.58
Enfranchisements.....		143,910.94
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	42,291.51	67,974.55
Reserve Management.....		35,832.12
Social Activities.....		16,846.25
Band Loans.....	44,554.12	52,959.79
Housing.....	119,187.16	803,406.34
Wells.....		48,927.09
Roads and Bridges.....	32,905.24	243,518.46
Land.....	328,732.62	98,471.05
Gravel Dues.....	93,856.31	
Lumber and Wood Sales.....	11,735.90	
Oil Royalties.....	604,490.60	
Oil Bonus.....	183,197.78	
Timber Dues.....	705,108.98	
Miscellaneous.....	110,581.51	39,933.24
	2,311,816.71	2,703,973.56
Balance April 1, 1960.....	24,247,514.29	23,855,357.44
Balance March 31, 1961.....		
	<u>\$26,559,331.00</u>	<u>\$26,559,331.00</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT		
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	\$ 248,594.15	\$ 767,121.89
Operation of Band Property.....	15,466.70	338,865.94
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		1,086,977.99
Commutations.....		3,284.05
Enfranchisements.....		18,816.21
Pensions.....		23,759.00
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	7,661.43	11,273.05
Annuities.....		14,817.90
Education.....		39,457.05
Medical.....		51,537.96
Relief.....	14,817.15	677,783.64
Reserve Management.....		43,368.60
Salaries.....		198,179.13
Social Activities.....		42,307.51
Government Interest.....	1,340,219.67	
Housing.....	43,133.70	663,269.33
Wells.....		47,336.29
Road & Bridges.....	75,272.88	282,404.47
Rental, Oil.....	581,575.15	
Other Rentals.....	1,262,730.23	
Interest on Band Loans.....	8,139.99	
Land.....	239,116.65	5,971.80
Miscellaneous.....	507,616.17	236,673.31
	4,344,343.87	4,553,205.12
Balance April 1, 1960.....	3,711,800.89	3,502,939.64
Balance March 31, 1961.....		
	<u>\$ 8,056,144.76</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,144.76</u>

Table 5—Concluded

Indian Special Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1961

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Fur Projects.....	\$ 311,903.99	\$ 351,560.43
Fish Projects.....	9,649.37	7,848.82
Handicraft.....	15,502.56	13,676.03
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control.....	8,835.22	6,291.32
Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range.....	235,941.95	238,760.80
Enfranchised Band (Michel).....	18,747.81	17,080.00
Absent or Missing Heirs.....	3,105.70	294.94
Suspense:		
Land Compensation.....	84,261.78	122,801.39
Rental.....	396,140.28	369,902.00
Miscellaneous.....	120,122.31	121,656.21
Miscellaneous.....	857.85	701.28
	<hr/> 1,205,068.82	<hr/> 1,250,573.22
Balance April 1, 1960.....	426,384.28	
Balance March 31, 1961.....		380,879.88
	<hr/> \$ 1,631,453.10	<hr/> \$ 1,631,453.10

Indian Estate Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1961

Balance April 1, 1960.....	\$501,274.63
Receipts.....	402,806.75
	<hr/> 904,081.38
Disbursements.....	437,705.76
Balance March 31, 1961.....	<hr/> 466,375.62

Indian Savings Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1961

Balance April 1, 1960.....	\$336,797.60
Receipts.....	83,586.18
	<hr/> 420,383.78
Disbursements.....	109,843.70
Balance March 31, 1961.....	<hr/> \$310,540.08

Fines—Indian Act—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1961

Balance April 1, 1961.....	\$613,564.18
Receipts.....	81,632.83
	<hr/> 695,197.01
Disbursements.....	37,815.39
Balance March 31, 1961.....	<hr/> \$657,381.62

Table 6
Indian Education—Total Expenditure 1960-61

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia.....	291,686.34	152,129.64		443,815.98
Prince Edward Island.....	14,869.52			14,869.52
New Brunswick.....	145,955.33			145,955.33
Quebec.....	1,114,427.67	1,287,994.56		2,402,422.23
Ontario.....	x2,105,630.92	xx1,833,145.23		3,938,776.15
Manitoba.....	1,381,031.12	2,223,364.33		3,604,395.45
Saskatchewan.....	1,944,814.83	1,843,361.07		3,788,175.90
Alberta.....	1,198,727.37	2,382,617.52		3,581,344.89
British Columbia.....	1,941,204.09	3,396,008.14		5,337,212.23
Yukon.....	6,463.62	887,222.92		893,686.54
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian Children in Non-Indian and Joint Schools.....			2,833,870.87	2,833,870.87
Salaries and Travel.....			344,293.25	344,293.25
School Books and Stationery.....	249,121.55	153,196.99		402,318.54
Miscellaneous.....	*469.85		15,253.43	15,723.28
	10,394,402.21	14,159,040.40	3,193,417.55	27,746,860.16

* N.W.T. 469.85.

x Headquarters included in Ontario.

xx Headquarters included in Ontario.

NOTE: Re: School Books & Stationery—Individual amounts have been deducted from provincial totals.

Table 7
Housing Program 1960-61, Results by Regions

Region	Started Before Completed During Fiscal Year	Started and Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed	From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grant	From Personal Contribution	Total Reported Expenditures
Maritimes.....	2	26	7	84,165.75		5,841.75	7,000.00	97,007.50
Quebec.....	19	117	14	302,795.96	13,155.00	5,202.88	63,335.00	384,488.84
Ontario-South.....	21	41	42	110,101.83	46,275.51	5,898.24	172,545.58	334,821.16
Ontario-North.....	9	102	27	251,310.88	54,055.04	3,895.00	43,575.00	352,835.92
Manitoba.....	33	126	17	276,149.58	16,009.36	2,080.40	56,179.00	350,418.34
Saskatchewan.....	12	248	31	361,898.76	152,729.05		66,326.09	580,953.90
Alberta.....	43	199	22	214,703.09	586,868.61		14,317.19	815,888.89
District of Mackenzie.	24	12	19	138,543.84			14,900.00	153,443.84
B.C. & Yukon.....	33	158	68	453,281.19	104,458.02	2,320.00	211,601.96	771,661.17
	196	1,029	247	2,192,950.88	973,550.59	25,238.27	649,779.82	3,841,519.56

Table 8

Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1961

Province	Type of School	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS																			Number of Schools	Number of Class-rooms
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	17	21				
Prince Edward Island..	Day.....			1																1	2	
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....		3	2		1						1								7	21	
	Residential.....						1													1	5	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....		3	2	2	1		1												9	23	
Quebec.....	Day.....		6	5	3	3	1					1						1		20	68	
	Residential.....					1			1			1	1							4	32	
	Seasonal.....		5	1																6	7	
Southern Ontario.....	Day.....		23	8	4	4	2	1		1			1							44	102	
	Residential.....							1												1	6	
Northern Ontario.....	Day.....		36	10	5	1	1						1							54	91	
	Residential.....				1	1	2	1		1										6	31	
	Hostel.....	1																		1	0	
	Hospital.....			1																1	2	
	Seasonal.....		17																	17	17	
Manitoba.....	Day.....		35	23	10	2	2	1												73	135	
	Residential.....					2	4		1	1	1	1								10	62	
	Hostel.....	1																		1	0	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....		30	25	12	3	1													71	133	
	Residential.....						2		2	3		1			1					9	72	
	Hospital.....		1										1							1	1	
Alberta.....	Day.....		8	11	6	3	1		1											30	72	
	Residential.....			1		2	3	2	2			1		1				1	1	14	111	
	Hostel.....	1																		1	0	
	Hospital.....								1											1	7	
British Columbia.....	Day.....		33	19	5	7	1	3												68	137	
	Residential.....						3	3	1	1		1		1						10	70	
	Hostel.....	1																		1	0	
	Hospital.....			1	2															3	8	
Yukon.....	Residential.....						1													1	5	
	Hostel.....	2																		2	0	
TOTAL.....		6	200	110	50	31	25	13	9	7	1	7	3	2	1	1	1	1		468	1,220	

Table 9

Boarders Attending Classes at Residential Schools, by Province, January, 1961

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													Percentage Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Nova Scotia.....	1	56	64	120	13	12	18	15	15	15	10	10	12					97
Quebec.....	5	334	317	651	69	107	124	106	94	51	69	19	5	7				98
Ontario.....	9	597	636	1,233	111	134	197	195	171	162	109	72	50	22	10			95
Manitoba.....	10	674	683	1,357	80	173	186	201	184	149	122	102	60	37	37	19	7	7
Saskatchewan.....	9	845	877	1,722	122	245	266	212	194	190	162	100	87	71	35	19	19	97
Alberta.....	14	805	836	1,641	72	169	176	219	201	177	169	126	142	91	34	32	33	95
British Columbia.....	11	1,022	1,012	2,034	13	304	261	262	280	269	224	191	136	76	18			96
Yukon.....	1	73	76	149		62	24	33	30									96
GRAND TOTAL.....	60	4,406	4,501	8,907	480	1,206	1,252	1,243	1,169	1,013	865	620	492	304	134	70	59	96

Table 10

Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools, 1960-61

Classification	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Totals
Grade 1.....		5		58	206	107	192	109	509	328	26	1,540
Grade 2.....	1	1	2	42	173	76	94	91	359	157	23	1,019
Grade 3.....	1	6	2	90	167	67	119	93	336	165	18	1,064
Grade 4.....	1	10	6	89	156	75	81	108	348	116	18	1,008
Grade 5.....	1	7	19	91	192	63	66	84	313	95	36	967
Grade 6.....	1	14	20	98	184	64	57	84	311	61	80	924
Grade 7.....		8	23	87	170	70	53	86	378	34	22	931
Grade 8.....		2	9	57	141	60	43	106	304	34	40	796
Grade 9.....		20	16	50	293	44	78	91	276	8	28	904
Grade 10.....		22	12	33	162	21	48	41	200	3	8	550
Grade 11.....		6	7	22	93	16	22	27	143	2	5	343
Grade 12.....		1	1	6	63	14	21	25	65	3	3	202
Grade 13.....					15				7			22
University 1st.....		1		7	2	3	2	1	9			25
University 2nd.....	1	3	1	5	2		3	1	3			19
University 3rd.....		1	1	3	2		1		1			9
University 4th.....		1	1		2							4
Law.....									1			1
Medical.....				1	1							2
Teacher Training.....				3	6	1	2		1			13
Nurse Training.....		2		1	5	2	3	3	2			18
Commercial.....		6	2	18	26	17	11	15	13			108
Trades.....	2	18	14	69	63	31	12	4	12			225
Nurse's Aide.....				4	3	1	4	3	8			23
Blind & Deaf.....			1	2	12	9	3	1	3			31
Others.....				9	39	5	2	8	11			74
TOTALS.....	8	134	137	845	2,178	746	917	981	3,613	1,006	257	10,822
Not Graded.....		263		282	1,159	116	139	50	285	64	5	2,363

Table 11

Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students Under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1960

Province	Number of Instructors				Number of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....								
Nova Scotia.....		2		2	17	131	28	132
New Brunswick.....				3				111
Quebec.....	3	3	5	4	132	174	154	200
Ontario.....	7	5	6	5	215	344	206	243
Manitoba.....	7	3	9	5	347	153	478	150
Saskatchewan.....	9	2	9	3	397	80	459	101
Alberta.....	7	2	9	2	286	23	320	35
British Columbia.....	3	2	2	2	88	80	76	66
TOTALS.....	36	19	40	26	1,482	985	1,721	1,038
COMBINED TOTALS.....	55		66		2,467		2,759	

Table 12

Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, January 1, 1961

Province	Number of Schools	Percentage Attendance 1959-60	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades										
			Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prince Edward Island....	1	84	20	18	38	6	9	6	2	4	1	4	4	2	....	....
Nova Scotia.....	7	84	293	314	607	100	105	86	67	73	65	48	47	16	....	....
New Brunswick.....	9	84	308	296	604	81	98	94	108	72	64	36	37	14	....	....
Quebec.....	20	92	916	900	1,816	213	366	318	275	218	180	153	81	12	....	....
Ontario.....	99	89	2,781	2,596	5,377	453	991	807	740	660	520	501	379	268	51	7
Manitoba.....	73	83	1,797	1,786	3,583	504	647	593	543	427	382	264	150	47	26	....
Saskatchewan.....	70	86	1,454	1,477	2,931	388	520	423	462	334	337	213	165	88	1	....
Alberta.....	30	89	694	702	1,396	111	267	227	215	191	173	132	65	15	....	....
British Columbia.....	68	88	1,807	1,670	3,477	370	718	603	480	390	332	295	171	118	....	....
GRAND TOTAL.....	377	87	10,070	9,759	19,829	2,226	3,721	3,157	2,892	2,369	2,054	1,646	1,099	580	78	7

Table does not include (1) non-Indian enrolment of 1,263.
(2) 393 pupils living in hostels.

Table 13

Residential School Boarders Attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, January 1, 1961

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manitoba	1	23	26	49	8	9	10	12	5	1	1	3	...	...
Alberta	2	90	105	195	...	58	26	29	20	25	20	13	3	1
British Columbia	1	75	74	149	...	16	25	29	37	16	26	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4	188	205	393	8	83	61	70	62	42	47	16	3	1

Table 14

Residential School Boarders Attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province or Territory, 1960-61

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades												Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Quebec	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	2	1	5	...	24
Ontario	3	...	...	3	22	24	41	42	29	26	9	3	...	199
Manitoba	4	...	12	17	19	27	22	51	43	51	29	24	12	307
Saskatchewan	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	9	14	22	18	7	9	84
Alberta	5	9	6	18	24	21	19	20	41	46	25	16	12	257
British Columbia	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	72	41	32	48	33	13	240
Yukon	2	...	...	...	...	29	23	19	40	16	4	2	1	134
Grand Total	21	9	18	40	69	102	106	215	222	195	132	90	47	1,245

Table 15

Day Pupils Attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, January 1, 1961

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1	135	131	266	50	52	55	29	39	21	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3	6	9	15	1	1	77	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	4	160	163	323	37	79	54	42	42	31	22	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	7	79	85	164	19	23	30	18	12	33	15	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	13	596	642	1,238	82	233	153	190	143	145	130	82	72	4	...	4	...
British Columbia....	4	91	75	166	8	35	23	16	17	19	17	17	11	3	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	33	1,067	1,106	2,173	197	424	322	297	255	249	204	118	96	7	...	4	...

Table 16
Enrolment of Indian French-Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec,
January 1, 1961

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Day.....	6	284	275	559	125	106	93	60	76	65	22	12	....	....
Residential.....	3	261	252	513	64	75	87	64	82	47	63	19	5	7
Residential (Day).....	2	130	121	251	50	40	55	27	38	21	19	1	....	....
Totals.....	11	675	648	1,323	239	221	235	151	196	133	104	32	5	7

Table 17
Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools January 1, 1961

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades														
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	4	8	2	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia.....	2	8	9	17	2	2	....	2	2	4	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick.....	1	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec.....	10	34	42	76	....	32	19	5	10	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario.....	53	169	138	307	22	64	40	38	35	40	33	20	13	1	1	....	....
Manitoba.....	44	157	172	329	43	58	54	61	30	28	22	13	14	4	2	....	....
Saskatchewan.....	37	75	79	154	34	29	17	16	19	16	8	8	6	1	....	....	....
Alberta.....	24	126	124	250	20	76	30	31	26	29	14	7	7	5	1	2	2		
British Columbia.....	30	64	55	119	14	21	16	16	12	12	11	7	4	6	....	....	....
Total.....	202	640	623	1,263	137	283	177	169	136	135	95	60	46	17	4	2	2		

Table 18
Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, 1960-61

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades													Technical	Professional	Not Graded	Total
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Day Schools.....	2,234	3,804	3,218	2,962	2,431	2,096	1,693	1,115	583	79	7	....	....	....	....	....	20,222*
Resident Boarders Attending Classes at Residential Schools.....	480	1,20	61,25	21,24	31,16	91,01	386	562	049	230	413	470	59	....	....	....	8,907
Day Pupils attending classes at Residential Schools.....	197	424	322	297	255	249	204	118	96	7	....	4	....	....	....	....	2,173
Seasonal Schools.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	698
Hospital Schools.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	293	293
Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools.....	....	1,540	1,019	1,064	1,008	967	924	931	796	904	550	343	202	22	438	114	10,822**
Totals for Canada.....	2,911	6,974	5,811	5,566	4,863	4,325	3,686	2,784	1,967	1,294	691	417	261	22	438	114	991 43,115***

*Includes 393 resident boarders attending Indian day schools.

**Does not include 2,363 students for whom grading is not known.

***Does not include 1,263 non-Indians attending Indian schools.

Table 19

Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province or Territory, 1960-61

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools and Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....		1	4	1	2	4	2	1	15	1,192	1,151	2,343
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	158	157	315
Roman Catholic.....	1	4	5	7	7	11	8	1	44	3,346	3,526	6,872
United Church.....				3		2	1		6	461	467	928
TOTALS.....	1	5	10	12	9	17	11	2	67*	5,157	5,301	10,458**
Federal Government Hostel.....								1	1	47	40	87

*Includes eight hostels and four church-owned residential schools.

**Includes 393 resident school boarders attending Indian day schools and 1,245 resident school boarders attending Provincial and Private schools.

Table 20

Analysis of Indian School Enrolment by Province or Territory, 1960-61

Province or Territory	Day School	Seasonal School	Hospital School	Resident Boarders at I.D.S.	Day School Total	Day Pupils at I.R.S.	Resident Boarders at I.R.S.	Residential School Total	Non-Indian School Total	Grand School Total
Prince Edward Island	38				38				8	46
Nova Scotia.....	607				607	1	120	121	134	862
New Brunswick.....	604				604				137	741
Quebec.....	1,816	286			2,102	266	651	917	845	3,864
Ontario.....	5,377	412	21		5,810	15	1,233	1,248	2,178	9,236
Manitoba.....	3,583			49	3,632	323	1,357	1,680	746	6,053
Saskatchewan.....	2,931		11		2,942	164	1,722	1,886	917	5,745
Alberta.....	1,396		134	195	1,725	1,238	1,641	2,879	981	5,585
British Columbia....	3,477		127	149	3,753	166	2,034	2,200	3,613	9,566
Yukon.....							149	149	257	406
Northwest Territories									1,006	1,006
TOTAL FOR CANADA..	19,829	698	293	393	21,213	2,173	8,907	11,080	10,822**	43,115*

*Does not include 1,263 non-Indian students attending Indian schools.

**Does not include 2,363 assumed to be enrolled at non-Indian schools for whom information is not available.

Government¹
Publications

Ek 12.4.62

Government
Publications



Canada. Dept. of
Citizenship and Immigration
Report.

1960/61

Government
Publications

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

DECATALOGUED



3 1761 11467651 3